

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,596

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Weighing Moscow's Latest Move

Envoys Say Kremlin Sees Possible Gain in Reagan Talks

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — When it became known that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko would meet with President Ronald Reagan on Sept. 28, diplomats presumed that the Soviet Union must have had a profound rationale for its surprising move in sending a diplomat of Mr. Gromyko's unmatched reputation to Washington.

As the date for the meeting approaches, the diplomats increasingly believe that the Soviet leadership's reasons for reviving contacts with President Reagan are the simplest ones — that a prolonged refusal to deal with the president did not undermine his chances for reelection and that more is to be gained in resuming contacts now than later.

The decision to have Mr. Gromyko meet with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic contender, is viewed by the diplomats as an attempt to prevent the impression of taking sides in the election, even though it is generally acknowledged that it is Mr. Reagan who is likely to benefit more.

Throughout the U.S. military buildup, the president insisted that the Soviet Union would ultimately have to resume a dialogue. And, after reviving President Reagan for months as a sworn foe who could

not be dealt with, the Russians seem to be doing just that. The question of the Soviet leadership's intentions has been the talk of Moscow, sometimes linked with the still-unexplained removal of Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, a respected and outspoken soldier, as chief of staff of the armed forces.

For much of the past year, the prevailing view in the West was

that the Politburo was a moribund panel of aging men under a weak and probably failing leader, incapable of jettisoning futile policies.

Then, suddenly, came the two surprise moves. And even with all the mystery and questions surrounding them, they indicated a leadership capable of taking action. The absence of information has generated gossip. Reports that Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, has been ailing persist, despite his appearance on television giving medals to astronauts, and much of the speculation centers around a potential power struggle. But available facts give little substance to such speculation.

If there is a common thread to Marshal Ogarkov's dismissal and Mr. Gromyko's mission, it seems linked to arms control policy.

In a Soviet interview last May,

Marshal Ogarkov argued for more high-technology weapons, presumably including space weapons. This championing of a high-tech race with Washington may have come into conflict with a Politburo that sees prospects for political accommodation.

According to this rationale, one of the subjects Mr. Gromyko may explore will be ways to head off a race in space weapons. In an interview Sept. 2 with Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, President Chernenko hinted that if the United States were to agree to Soviet proposals to ban space weapons, the Soviet Union might be more receptive to talks on nuclear arms.

Even if Mr. Gromyko has no specific agenda for the meeting with President Reagan, diplomats surmise that the Politburo has reviewed policy and concluded that renewed contacts may give Moscow more input into American policy than press campaigns conducted behind a facade of injured pride.

Moreover, Moscow may have been concerned over the reluctance of its Eastern European allies, East Germany and Hungary in particular, to go along with the hard line. This was borne out by the lengths to which the Kremlin had to go to prevent Erich Honecker, the East

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Dockers Call Off Strike

Thatcher Insists Coal Board May Close Mines

United Press International  
LONDON — Britain's dockworkers called off a national strike Tuesday after three weeks, and union officials said all the longshoremen would be back at work Wednesday.

Leaders of the Transport and General Workers Union voted, 76-8 with six abstentions, to end the dock strike. Union leaders and the state-owned British Steel Corp. reached an agreement Sunday that led to the end of the dispute, which was related to the six-month-long strike by coal miners.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, meanwhile, broke a month's silence on the strike by threatening to close the mines.

The National Union of Mineworkers has refused to discuss the closing of unprofitable mines. British miners went on strike March 12 to protest the state-run National Coal Board's plans to close 20 pits and lay off 20,000 of the nation's 175,000 miners.

Mrs. Thatcher, in an interview in the Daily Telegraph, forecast that militant strike action would ultimately strengthen "moderate, honorable trade unionism."

Miners were still going to work despite violence and intimidation on picket lines, which "triumph over the hard Left, which is using, manipulating trade unionism for a purpose other than trade unionism," Mrs. Thatcher said.

While underlining her determination not to concede victory to the militants, she declared: "I am in politics because of the conflict between good and evil and I believe that, in the end, good will triumph."

Mrs. Thatcher said that even if the mine dispute were prolonged, Britain would have enough coal to survive the winter without power cuts. She said she did not believe that the miners' strike was in sympathy with the miners.

The dock strike, which had only mild support, was the second dock strike in the last three months to be triggered by the mine dispute.

Only about 8,000 of Britain's 33,000 longshoremen went on strike, closing operations at 24 of Britain's 95 big ports.

The dispute began when Scottish dockers refused to unload supplies of imported coal for the Ravenscroft steelworks in support for Britain's striking miners. British Steel Corp. defied the ban, using nonunion labor to unload the ship. Dockers struck in protest of the use of the nonunion labor.

Under the agreement ending the strike, union dockers will unload the ships and the Ravenscroft steelworks will be assured of sufficient supplies of coal.



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada talked with Governor General Jeanne Sauvé as he and his 40-member cabinet were inaugurated on Monday. Page 3.

## Reagan Rebuffs Steelmakers on Demands for Import Curbs

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan rejected Tuesday the U.S. steel industry's request for trade protection against imports, saying quotas and tariffs would put at risk "hundreds of jobs" in other sectors of the U.S. economy.

Instead, the president said he would step up enforcement of existing trade laws and negotiate voluntary agreements with nations that have sharply increased steel shipments to the United States.

In refusing to aid the steel industry, Mr. Reagan said the proposal by the International Trade Commission, a U.S. agency, to put quotas and tariffs on 70 percent of all steel imports was not in the national economic interest. The commission had ruled that U.S. steelmakers were suffering substantial harm from imports.

The industry wants comprehensive 15-percent quotas on all imported steel.

Under a policy outlined in the statement, the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, will try to negotiate agreements with countries that are subsidizing imports, dumping them at discounted prices, or diverting them to the United States to fill gaps left by other countries.

Mr. Brock said he would seek voluntary limits on steel from Brazil and Spain. He said talks on diverting steel could involve Japan and Korea.

"We don't have any doubt about our willingness to enter into these agreements," he said. "Within the next 30 days we'll have this problem behind us."

Imports have claimed about 24 percent of the market this year and reached an all-time high of 33 percent in July.

■ **Advice to Reagan**  
Stuart Auerbach of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington: Top administration officials had advised Mr. Reagan earlier Tuesday to force foreign steel suppliers to cut back their imports to about 19 percent of the U.S. market, administration and industry sources said.

That option was one of four given to the president as the Saturday deadline neared for a decision on the issue. The deadline was forced by the ITC ruling that the steelmakers were being harmed substantially.

The 19-percent limit was pushed by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. Other officials, led by the director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman, argued that such a solution would be too protectionist.

High-level administration sources said the Stockman group preferred to leave imports at about 24 percent.

The other two options were to do nothing, or to accept the ITC proposal.

None of the options presented by the cabinet-level task force had been expected to satisfy the American steelmakers.

Underlining the political nature of the dispute, the Democratic presidential candidate, Walter F. Mondale, told Cleveland steelworkers on Monday that he would cut imports back to 17 percent of domestic consumption for five years to give the industry time to become more competitive.

## Lebanese Move Toward New Division Of Power

The Associated Press  
BEIRUT — Lebanon's chief Christian and Moslem leaders agreed Tuesday to the formation of a 40-member constituent committee to draft a new constitution that would distribute power evenly among the nation's warring communities and end nine years of civil strife.

The agreement was announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the end of the second day of meetings in President Amin Gemayel's hometown of Bikfaya, 16 kilometers (10 miles) northeast of Beirut.

Mr. Karami also said the conferees had agreed to order their militia groups to free all civilian hostages captured during the last rounds of the civil war.

"I still cannot give an exact number for those kidnapped," he said. Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross say they have been allowed to visit about 120 persons held hostage by the various militias but that there may be others that they have not been allowed to see.

Of the constituent committee, Mr. Karami, a Sunni Moslem, said: "Its task will be to amend the constitution — to develop the constitution."

Christians have dominated key government and military posts since 1943 despite the growth of the Moslem population, which now is believed to exceed that of the Christians.

The committee will include an equal number of Christian and Moslem members, according to government sources.

Syria, meanwhile, sent a senior army team to Bikfaya for talks with Lebanese Army commanders on a timetable for the deployment of Lebanese Army units in the hills east of Beirut and along coastal highways. The areas currently are under the control of Druze, Christian and Shiite Moslem militias.

## Soviet Editor, Back Home, Says He Was Held by U.K.

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet journalist who spent nearly a year in Britain before disappearing in mid-August surfaced at a press conference Tuesday and charged that he had been kidnapped and tortured by British intelligence agents to force him to make anti-Soviet statements.

Oleg Bitov, former foreign cultural editor of Literaturnaya Gazeta, acknowledged that he had played a "double game" in London by criticizing the Soviet Union.

But he declared that he had "co-operated" only to gain the confidence of British secret agents so that he could write a book about what he called "this form of violence and abuse of the human person."

[The British Home Office called the allegations absurd. Reuters reported from London. A statement said: "Bitov came to the U.K. entirely of his own free will. It is clear that his return to Moscow has prejudiced his own future and that he is telling a story of most advantage to the Russians in countering the allegations that he made in the U.K."]

Looking tired and under strain, Mr. Bitov said he had flown back to Moscow about three weeks ago. But he declined to disclose what flight or route he had taken or provide any details of the trip, saying only that he would write about it later.

Last Oct. 25, Mr. Bitov said in a press statement that he had left the Soviet Union because the government headed by the late Yuri V. Andropov was returning to a "narrow Stalinist type of government, a new era of persecution directed against freedom of conscience and expression."

On Tuesday he disclosed that comment and called it the product of British intelligence rather than his own feelings.

Mr. Bitov even challenged the authenticity of broadcasts of his voice by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, saying: "Today it is easy to make up any text, keeping the tone of one's voice and intonation, out of disconnected phrases taken from various conversations, with the help of special technology."

He disappeared last September from Italy, where he had been covering the Venice Film Festival, and appeared in London last October, telling reporters then that he had decided to leave his country and work in the West.

In a statement Tuesday, however, he said he had been knocked out, dragged and flown from Italy to London by British agents.

In London, he was regarded as a defector, and the British government granted him asylum. But Mr. Bitov said Tuesday that he was always hoping to return to his homeland.

"To gain time, to hulk the vigilance of my captors at least for a time and to get them to stop their dragging, I pretended to be in a mood to cooperate," he said.

He gave the names of seven persons he said were in the British intelligence service who were in charge of his case, led by a "Colonel George Hardland," and also provided telephone numbers and addresses he said had been used by the service.

Although he declared that he had been a hostage during his time abroad, Mr. Bitov appeared to have considerable freedom at the time. He said he had been allowed to



Oleg Bitov at a news conference in Moscow after return.

drive his own car around Britain and to take a trip to the United States last May and June.

Mr. Bitov said that he invited his wife, Ludmilla, and his 15-year-old daughter to join him in Britain last August. The Soviet Union, however, rarely permits families to join those who leave the country as Mr. Bitov seemed to have done.

He said he expected to resume his job at Literaturnaya Gazeta but added that he had not discussed his future with the editors of the weekly.

■ **Britain Registers Complaint**  
Britain complained to the Soviet Union Tuesday about Mr. Bitov's allegations. The Associated Press reported from London.

The Foreign Office said the Soviet charge of *afaires*, Nikolai Possadomine, had been told that Mr. Bitov's charge "could not but affect the way the Soviet Union is perceived in London."

any such action would have to be preceded by a dedicated effort at negotiations.

In the interview Sunday, Mr. Mondale appeared to be sharpening and toughening his positions on what his aides call "strength issues" to broaden his appeal to moderates and conservatives.

However, in responding to almost all questions, he was the portrait of a man trying to appreciate world complexities, looking for a way to discern the limits of U.S. power and the options to use it, and always seeming to try to balance the need for military strength with the need for negotiations.

The burden of what he said, as he sat puffing on a cigar in the living room of his home here, was that a second Reagan term would be dangerous because the president was neither sincere nor realistic in negotiating with the Soviet Union, Nicaragua or the states of the Middle East.

"When this election is over, what will we see?" he asked. "Will we see the blandishments of the last two months of a president who's seeking re-election, or will there be the real Reagan who reappears?"

To him, this would mean a Reagan administration "carrying on the arms race rather than trying to get arms agreements," and efforts "to win by force" in Central America rather than seeking peace through negotiation.

However, in the interview, Mr. Mondale said for the first time that he would have used force in Grenada "to go in there and protect American lives."

Last October, when President Ronald Reagan dispatched a military task force with the goals of protecting Americans in Grenada and overthrowing its leftist government, Mr. Mondale questioned whether the Americans were ac-

## Mondale Hones Foreign-Policy Line

In Interview, He Says He Would 'Quarantine' Nicaragua

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale says that if Nicaragua rejected a good-faith compromise and continued to export revolution in Central America, he would respond with a "quarantine."

In an interview on foreign policy issues, the Democratic presidential candidate did not specify what "quarantine" meant, beyond "interdiction" by Central American forces assisted by U.S. intelligence information. He emphasized that

any such action would have to be preceded by a dedicated effort at negotiations.

In the interview Sunday, Mr. Mondale appeared to be sharpening and toughening his positions on what his aides call "strength issues" to broaden his appeal to moderates and conservatives.

However, in responding to almost all questions, he was the portrait of a man trying to appreciate world complexities, looking for a way to discern the limits of U.S. power and the options to use it, and always seeming to try to balance the need for military strength with the need for negotiations.

The burden of what he said, as he sat puffing on a cigar in the living room of his home here, was that a second Reagan term would be dangerous because the president was neither sincere nor realistic in negotiating with the Soviet Union, Nicaragua or the states of the Middle East.

"When this election is over, what will we see?" he asked. "Will we see the blandishments of the last two months of a president who's seeking re-election, or will there be the real Reagan who reappears?"

To him, this would mean a Reagan administration "carrying on the arms race rather than trying to get arms agreements," and efforts "to win by force" in Central America rather than seeking peace through negotiation.

However, in the interview, Mr. Mondale said for the first time that he would have used force in Grenada "to go in there and protect American lives."

## Some Gold Miners Die In Rioting, S. Africa Says

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African authorities reported Tuesday night that some gold miners were killed when police confronted 8,000 rioters at a mine at Westonaria, outside Johannesburg. A police spokesman described the encounter as "heavy."

The killings coincided with another day of unrest among students and black township dwellers elsewhere in the country. The violence provided a grim counterpart to the authorities' avowed efforts to implant racial change in this divided nation.

In Cape Town on Tuesday, President Pieter W. Botha inaugurated South Africa's first Parliament to include nonwhites.

The new constitution, which includes a new assembly, includes provisions of Asian and mixed racial descent, but excludes the black majority, he said. "Our gathering today indicates a continuation along the road we took to create a com-

munity of peace, prosperity and justice on the southern tip of Africa and to respect the self-determination of population groups and peoples."

The constitutional arrangement gives Mr. Botha, formerly prime minister, potentially authoritarian powers, and ensures continued dominance by the Afrikaners, the dominant white group of 2.8 million people.

At Westonaria, police spokesmen said, officers used rubber bullets, tear gas and shotguns against miners who had rioted overnight, stoning and burning buildings.

The spokesmen declined to give details of the number of dead, saying "clearing up" was continuing, 14 hours after the clashes were said to have taken place.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 black miners stayed away from work Monday in a pay dispute with employers that was viewed as an initial display of power by black gold miners. The differences were re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Solo Balloonist Lands in Italy, Setting Record

The Associated Press  
SAVONA, Italy — An American balloonist, Joe W. Kittinger, battling rain and strong winds, completed the first solo balloon crossing of the Atlantic on Tuesday.

The journey of more than 3,500 miles (5,600 kilometers) set a world record for a solo balloon flight, according to Mr. Kittinger's crew in the United States. He left Caribou, Maine, Friday night.

He injured a foot as he crashed into a mountainside about 6 miles northwest of this city on the Italian Riviera, witnesses and officials said.

"You just have to go for it, go for it. That's the American way," Mr. Kittinger, 56, said from St. Roch Hospital in Nice, France. Cheryl Reed, a friend of his, described Mr. Kittinger as "elated and euphoric."

Six others have tried the solo flight. All failed and two died in the effort. A three-man American crew was the first to cross the Atlantic by balloon in 1978.



Joe W. Kittinger beginning his balloon flight in Maine.

## Mt. Fuji's Great Fissure to Get a Japanese Band-Aid

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

FUJINOMIYA, Japan — Mount Fuji, the alluring snow-capped symbol of Japan, is falling apart. Not all at once, to be sure. But rock and sand slides believed to have begun 10 centuries ago occur steadily now, and engineers say they fear Fuji could one day lose its nearly perfect conical shape.

The erosion is obvious all around the mountain, which is classified by the Japanese as an active volcano, although it has not erupted since 1707.

Nowhere is the problem more serious than on a southwest-facing slope about 10 miles (16 kilometers) away. An enormous crevice straddles a dry riverbed, and it is widening, stretching the length of six football fields in places and forming a valley more than 100 yards (91 meters) deep.

If nothing is done, officials say, the mountain may well split in the next 100 years from its foot to its summit, 12,385 feet (3,773 meters) up.

So the Construction Ministry, after 10 years of studying the problem, intends to patch up Fuji by building a barrier in the hope that it will arrest the cascade that tears away about 300,000 tons (270,000 metric tons) of mountainside a year.

Starting late this month, the ministry will put up a concrete wall at a point 7,200 feet high, where deterioration is especially severe along the winding bed of the Osawa River.

The wall is supposed to be 10 feet thick, 16 feet tall, and 55 feet long. This concrete Band-Aid should be invisible from a distance. Nevertheless, the ministry says it believes it will be enough to stop the slides, or at least slow them.

"If we do nothing, the part of the mountain below the wall we are building would deteriorate further," said a project supervisor, Noboru Miyamoto.

A test wall was built in 1982 not far from the new construction site, and it seemed to work. So did concrete barriers that were constructed north of Fujinomiya 12 years ago to hold back slides from another section of the mountain.

Concern for Fujinomiya's welfare aside, it would be impossible for the government to sit by idly as Fuji deteriorates. It is hardly just another mountain.

Long ago, most Japanese considered it a sacred place. There still are about 200 groups that continue to worship Fuji as part of a religious discipline with Buddhist and Shinto elements.

Even for the majority who do not think of the mountain as sacred, it remains a beckoning siren that reminds them that they are Japanese.

This summer, a man whose legs were paralyzed pushed himself to the top of his arms. Last year, a 98-year-old man made the ascent. A group of 16 blind people also did it, as did a man in a wheelchair.

On clear days, Fuji can be seen from Tokyo, 60 miles northeast, and beyond. Unfortunately, much of the year it is not so much a mountain as an allegation, obscured by clouds and industrial haze. No matter, people find it as irresistible as old Basho, a 17th-century poet who wrote:

Up close, along its trails of sand and porous volcanic rock, Fuji is the ravishing beauty who turns out to be all pocked and scarred. It is dishearteningly filthy in places, a dumping ground for visitors who somehow could not carry their trash back down.

In the last official climbing season in July and August, 1.1 million people made it to the halfway point, which can be reached by road, and 160,000 others went on foot to the top — a rate of more than 100 every hour of the day. Many wait until nighttime to begin, so they can watch the rising sun near the summit.

For all its appeal, the mountain is dangerous. In 1980, 12 people were crushed to death when boulders up to six feet in diameter suddenly came sliding down a popular trail. The local prefectural government is talking now about building protective concrete shelters along the route.

Air turbulence around Fuji is a constant hazard for planes whose pilots sometimes get too close trying to give passengers a good view. That is what was assumed to have happened in 1966 to a British airliner that broke up as it approached the mountain, killing all 124 people aboard.

It will not be an easy task to shore up the mountain, according to Mr. Miyamoto. The project is expected to take five years because weather is too severe except in summer. Slides will probably hinder workers, who were briefly forced in 1982 to abandon the test-wall site when boulders fell.

Moreover, the only land access is along a narrow, winding mountain path favored by visitors. It cannot possibly accommodate construction material, so all supplies will have to be dropped by helicopter.



## As Famine Worsens, Ethiopia's Regime Is Faulted

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Staff Writer

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia** — The devastating famine in Ethiopia, brought on by year after year of constant drought, has gotten even worse over the summer, according to private relief workers and Western diplomats.

Tens of thousands of Ethiopians are probably dying of starvation and related diseases, and six million are in dire need of food, relief workers and Ethiopian officials have concluded.

The government and private relief organizations said they could not estimate or project the death toll reliably. But they acknowledged that it could eventually reach 200,000, the number that died in the famine of 1974.

Emperor Haile Selassie sought to hide that famine and in doing so contributed to his overthrow. By contrast, the government of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, which lavishly celebrated the 10th anniversary of its revolution last week, has appealed for international aid and set up an agency whose purpose is to combat famine throughout the country.

But despite the government's accomplishments, most private relief agencies and diplomats asserted in interviews in the past two weeks that Ethiopia had failed to place a sufficiently high priority on feeding its hungry people.

In addition, several international economists argued that Ethiopia's commitment to the expansion of state farms and other socialist policies was hindering the development of the country's agriculture.

Relief experts also attributed the crisis to other, often conflicting factors. Some asserted that the developed countries had failed to provide enough food aid fast enough; others cited the huge logistical problems Ethiopia faces in transporting food aid to remote areas.

Several blamed the politics of international food aid. They argued that Ethiopia's stridently Marxist government, with

close ties to the Soviet Union, made it a far less attractive recipient of aid from the West than other African nations stricken by drought.

The relief experts interviewed agreed that whatever its cause, the death toll related to the famine probably would be even higher next year than this year because the harvest this fall was likely to be 20 percent to 30 percent below last year's.

In March, May and August, Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission warned that a death toll of "truly catastrophic proportions" was likely unless grain and help in transporting it to remote regions were forthcoming.

The government warned in March, as it has for several years, that five million people were at risk because Ethiopia could produce only 6.2 million tons of grain a year, one million less than it needs.

But the food crisis has dramatically worsened over the summer, experts here agreed.

In a report to relief groups in August, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission said the population at risk had risen to six million people because the normal light rains had not come this spring and because infestations of worms and other pests had ravaged crops in the southern province of Sidamo, Ethiopia's traditional breadbasket and the source of grain for the usually hard-hit northern provinces of Welo, Tigre and Eritrea.

Relief workers said that in recent weeks they had seen hundreds of people begging for food along the main road near the town of Dessalegn, along other northern roads and even along roads south of Addis Ababa.

Throughout the summer, reports of hundreds of deaths a month in some provinces and towns filtered into the Ethiopian capital.

David Alexander, field director of Save the Children Fund, said that his group was feeding about 5,000 children a day at its center in Korem, a town in Welo.

"We were down to only 2,000 children last June," Mr. Alexander said. "But the situation has worsened dramatically in the past three weeks."

For the last four weeks the government has declined to discuss the drought. Relief workers and diplomats said that government officials had been busy preparing for the anniversary celebrations.

They estimated that the government had spent \$150 million to \$200 million on the celebration, spending that many times as much as the government did not place sufficient priority on solving the famine crisis.

Despite repeated appeals, the government refused to permit journalists to visit drought-affected areas during or after the celebrations. Travel permits, even for relief workers, were denied, ostensibly for security reasons, diplomats said.

Colonel Mengistu, in a six-hour speech last week praising the founder of Ethiopia's first Communist Party, made no mention of the crisis. Instead, he issued a general appeal for international aid for the 150 million Africans in 24 countries affected by recurring droughts.

Relief workers and diplomats complained that although Ethiopia faced extensive logistical problems in transporting grain to isolated areas where people were known to be starving, neither the army nor its trucks had been mobilized since the revolution to help distribute food aid.

The wars for independence that have engulfed Eritrea and Tigre provinces, which cost Ethiopia an estimated half a million dollars a day, have also severely hampered relief efforts.

Relief groups, Western diplomats, and Ethiopian officials agreed that after 10 years of combating drought-related famine in Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa, mass starvation was still in prospect. A 10-year economic development plan issued by the Ethiopian government last week forecast that the country would not be self-sufficient in grain until 1994 at the earliest.

## EC Stalled In Talks on Expansion, Budget Crisis

**BRUSSELS** — Foreign ministers representing the 10 nations of the European Community failed Tuesday to solve their budget crisis or to agree on terms for accepting Spain and Portugal as members.

The Community's foreign ministers, as well as its finance and agriculture ministers, will meet again in Luxembourg on Oct. 1 and 2. They face an Oct. 5 deadline for presenting a draft of next year's budget to the European Parliament.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, said that although no agreement was reached Tuesday by the foreign ministers he was optimistic the budget deadline could be met.

Issues still facing the community include a serious cash shortage in this year's budget; how to pay for previously guaranteed budget rebates to Britain; how to curb excessive spending; when to increase the limit on the amount of money the community can raise from member nations; and the conditions for enlarging the community to 12. Spain and Portugal are scheduled to join the group in early 1986.

Officials reported progress on several of the issues but said some of the ministers were reluctant to make the necessary concessions. "No minister is going to climb down from long-defended positions if he cannot show some gain somewhere else along the line," a diplomat said.

The community agreed in principle on most of the current issues at its summit in June at Fontainebleau, France. But it has encountered several problems as it has tried to work out details of the budget and the conditions for accepting Spain and Portugal.

Meanwhile, the community's spending crisis continues. Some of the estimates it may run out of cash in six to eight weeks, which could mean a suspension of subsidy payments to farmers.

**Greece Blocks Olive Oil Cap**  
Greece has rejected a proposal by the community to put limits on the production of olive oil. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

The proposal was submitted because of the scheduled entry of Spain, Europe's largest olive oil producer, into the community. Officials are concerned that Spain's production will result in a glut on the EC's market.

Officials said Greece, however, was unwilling to cut back its production at the expense of its farmers.

## U.S. Wants Iran's Judges Off of Panel

**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL**  
**THE HAGUE** — The United States called Tuesday for the removal of two Iranian judges from the Iran-U.S. claims tribunal.

The U.S. action came two weeks after the Iranian judges, Mahmoud M. Kashani and Shafie Shafieei, physically assaulted Judge Nils Margard of Sweden and later threatened to kill him if he entered the tribunal again.

"We have called for the removal of Kashani and Shafieei as members of the tribunal," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. "We regret it has become necessary to take this step. We have tried to give the tribunal and the government of Iran the fullest opportunity to remedy this situation."

The tribunal was set up in 1981 as part of an accord signed in Algiers that freed 52 Americans held hostage for more than a year at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

After the embassy crisis, Iran and the United States cut diplomatic relations and the tribunal, which is handling over 3,000 financial claims totaling millions of dollars, is one of the only places in the world where U.S. and Iranian officials meet on a regular basis.

The Swedish judge was not seriously hurt in the assault on Sept. 3, which apparently was the result of pent-up anger by the Iranians, who had accused him of favoring the United States.

The tribunal president, Judge Gunnar Lagergren of Sweden, suspended proceedings.

He told Tehran and Washington that the incident was unprecedented in the history of international arbitration and that there were no rules on how to deal with an assault by one judge on another.

"We have no official knowledge yet of the U.S. action and we have no official view from Tehran on the situation yet," an Iranian Embassy official said Tuesday.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman said, "We simply cannot allow acts of violence, unprovoked attacks and threats of death to go unanswered."

The tribunal was set up under United Nations rules on international arbitration and includes three U.S. judges, three Iranians and three neutral arbitrators — the two Swedes and a Dutch judge.

The U.S. spokesman said two ways to handle the situation. One would be for the two Iranian judges to resign, the other to have them recalled by Tehran.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Senators Decry U.S. Philippine Policy

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — Two senators put the Reagan administration on notice Tuesday that political and economic unrest in the Philippines was causing concern on Capitol Hill and might make Congress balk at continuing large-scale aid to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

At a hearing of the Senate subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs, the senators, one Republican and one Democratic, took turns at telling U.S. officials that the administration's policy of quiet diplomacy did not seem to have had much effect on ending the political repression, economic paralysis and corruption fueling a growing Communist insurrection in the Philippines.

The bluntest words came from Senator John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, who said, "We are not going to throw money down a rat hole if we keep seeing abuses and abuses."

The subcommittee chairman, Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, was gentler in his comments. But in asserting that U.S. policy had been ineffective he said, "We have leverage but we evidently have chosen not to use that leverage."

### Salvage Workers Blast Holes in Ship

**OSTEND, Belgium (AP)** — Workers using explosives blew small holes in the bow of a sunken French ship in the North Sea on Tuesday in an attempt to reach its remaining cargo of 13 barrels of radioactive material, salvage officials said.

They said the holes would be enlarged by connecting them and tearing them open with chains dropped from a barge and pulled by a crane. Other floating cranes will lift the containers to the surface.

The ship, the *Mont-Louis*, sank 12 miles (19 kilometers) off the Belgian coast after colliding with a ferry on Aug. 25. Seventeen other barrels containing uranium hexafluoride have already been salvaged.

### Poland Accuses U.S. of Hostile Drive

**WARSAW (UPI)** — Poland accused the United States Tuesday of waging a hostile campaign against the country and said Polish-U.S. relations had deteriorated to an "almost critical" point.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, charged the United States with continuing to support "the opponents of socialism" in Poland with technical and financial aid.

"Quite a new quality of relations are being conducted by the United States," Mr. Urban said. "They have reached an almost critical point which is characterized by the absence of anything positive."

He said there were no ambassadorial contacts between the two countries and he accused U.S. embassies in Colombia and Morocco of disseminating what he said was "libelous anti-Polish material including anti-Polish jokes." U.S.-Polish ambassadorial contacts were suspended by Washington in response to the imposition of martial law in Poland in December 1981.



Jerzy Urban

### Papandreou May Face Insult Charge

**ATHENS (UPI)** — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece may face charges punishable by up to three years in prison for insulting the newly elected opposition leader, Constantine Mitsotakis, a spokesman for the office of the Supreme Court prosecutor said Tuesday.

George Ghikas, an Athens lawyer, had asked Prosecutor Dimitris Fafoutis to charge Mr. Papandreou with breaking a law that stipulates that anyone who insults the leader of a parliamentary party can be jailed for up to three years. "The prosecutor is studying a request to prosecute Prime Minister Papandreou," a spokesman said.

Last week, a day after Mr. Mitsotakis election as leader of the opposition conservative New Democracy Party, Mr. Papandreou, a Socialist, said he was a "traitor" and a "nightmare." The prime minister charged that the conservatives who had elected Mr. Mitsotakis were "degenerate" for choosing a "tool of big foreign monopolies" as their leader.

### U.S. Raises Rights Issue at Arms Talks

**STOCKHOLM (UPI)** — The United States warned Tuesday that the Soviet Union's human rights record, including the plight of Andrei D. Sakharov, would be considered in reviewing the results of the European security and disarmament talks.

The chief U.S. delegate, James Goodby, told a closed plenary session at the 35-nation talks that the internal exile of the Soviet physicist and his wife, Yelena Bonner, would "affect the integrity and prospects for continued progress" in the talks. Mr. Goodby said that, although human rights was not on the agenda of the disarmament talks, the Soviet record was "so strikingly serious that it needs to be considered even here."

The chief Soviet delegate, Oleg Grinevsky, called Mr. Goodby's speech an "anti-Soviet provocation" and told the session that it could "only be regarded as an attempt to poison the atmosphere."

### British Find Object in Suez Gulf

**CAIRO (UPI)** — As the United States ended its participation in a multinational search for explosives in the Gulf of Suez, the British Embassy said Tuesday that British experts had moved an "object resembling a mine" from the seabed to shallower waters and were convinced that it had not been there for long and "could well contain explosive material."

The British statement said an underwater investigation of the object would probably take several more days. It said the British task force earlier located and destroyed part of a practice torpedo, a 500-kilogram (1,100-pound) bomb, a World War II mine of German origin and "numerous other objects which proved to be innocent."

The discovery was announced as four U.S. minesweeping helicopters left aboard the amphibious transport dock *Shreveport*, which was sailing through the Suez Canal headed for the Mediterranean, a spokesman for the Canal Authority said. The local press said Monday that the U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Veliotis, had notified the Egyptian government that the U.S. task force had cleared its assigned area in the Gulf of Suez, found no explosives and would depart soon.

### UPI Employees Approve 25% Pay Cut

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Members of the union representing almost half the employees of United Press International voted Monday to accept a deep wage cut intended to help keep the financially troubled news agency in business.

Members of the Wire Service Guild voted 454 to 164 for an immediate 25 percent wage reduction that is to be eased back up to current levels by late 1985. The union says the cuts will cost employees covered by the guild about \$6 million.

This and other austerity measures are expected to save UPI about \$14 million, the company says. Luis Nogales, president of UPI, predicted that it would be operating profitably in the last quarter of this year.

### For the Record

President Jelo Baptista Figueredo of Brazil was scheduled to undergo a medical examination in São Paulo Tuesday for severe back pains he has suffered since last week, a spokesman said.

Chile's state of emergency was renewed Monday by President Augusto Pinochet for 90 days, extending his powers to restrict freedom of speech and assembly. A decree published in the official *Gazette* named military commanders responsible for all security operations in each of the country's 13 regions.

Two West German civilians, a U.S. soldier and a West German soldier have been killed in accidents related to war games conducted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the states of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, West German and U.S. Army authorities reported Tuesday.

Five bombs exploded in Paris on Tuesday, causing damage to the Culture Ministry, two government-owned banks, a post office and an annex to the Sacré Coeur Basilica, police said. They said no one claimed responsibility for the blasts.

A Detroit auto worker initially placed on probation in the besting death of a man of Chinese ancestry was sentenced to 25 years in prison Tuesday on federal charges of violating the man's civil rights. Ronald Ebens, 44, also was ordered to undergo alcohol abuse treatment for his part in the June 19, 1982, beating of Vincent Chin, 27.

## Chad Doubts Libya Will Honor Withdrawal Pact

Reuters

**NDJAMENA, Chad** — The government of Chad has expressed serious doubts that Libya will stick to its part of a mutual troop withdrawal agreement with France and has privately criticized the French government for making the agreement behind its back.

The accord was disclosed Monday in joint announcements from Tripoli and Paris, but residents of Chad were not told until Tuesday afternoon, when a Ndjamena radio announcer said: "You must have learned of the news by now. After

some delay we are going to announce it to you."

He stressed that the announcement came from Paris and that the decision was made by France and Libya. Sources close to the administration of President Hissène Habré said the announcement reflected the bitterness and dismay of the Chadian government at not being consulted.

Some of the sources privately described France's attitude as unfriendly, pointing out that the French defense minister, Charles Hernu, presented Mr. Habré with a

fait accompli during a brief visit to Ndjamena on Monday.

The radio said Chadians could not be expected to welcome the pullout announcement since Libya had repeatedly shown in the past that it could not be trusted.

"Will the Libyans pretend to pull out in order to strike back as they have always done in Chad?" the commentator asked.

Western diplomatic sources, however, said the French would not have committed themselves without guarantees and arrangements to monitor the withdrawal, due to begin on Tuesday.

France sent 3,000 troops to its former Central African colony in August 1983, to stop a major southward drive by anti-government rebels backed by Libyan troops and equipped with Libyan military hardware.

The move produced a military stalemate and split the country along the 16th parallel with French troops in the south, where the Habré government has most of its support, and an estimated 5,000 Libyan troops in the north. The rebels follow former President Goukouni Oueddei, the man Mr. Habré removed from power three years ago.

Despite reservations, Chadian officials said the accord should clear the way for fresh reconciliation talks with Mr. Goukouni's rebels and other exiled opposition groups.

**Limited Withdrawal**  
Libyan forces are expected to withdraw only as far as the disputed Aouzou Strip, despite France's assertion that the land belongs to Chad, according to French officials quoted by Reuters in Paris.

Libya claims sovereignty over the 110,000 square kilometer (42,000 square mile) strip along the Chad-Libya border, and its troops have occupied the area since 1973. Chad has argued that the strip should be returned.

Mr. Hernu hinted Monday that the withdrawal did not include the Aouzou, saying its future was a problem for the United Nations. Although French officials have refused to specify the geographic limits set for the withdrawal, they say privately that Libyans will pull back only to positions held before French intervention last year.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

Some Communist officials predicted that East Berlin would push for official recognition more strongly following cancellation earlier this month of a planned visit to East Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

Some Communist officials predicted that East Berlin would push for official recognition more strongly following cancellation earlier this month of a planned visit to East Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

Some Communist officials predicted that East Berlin would push for official recognition more strongly following cancellation earlier this month of a planned visit to East Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

Some Communist officials predicted that East Berlin would push for official recognition more strongly following cancellation earlier this month of a planned visit to East Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

Some Communist officials predicted that East Berlin would push for official recognition more strongly following cancellation earlier this month of a planned visit to East Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

Some Communist officials predicted that East Berlin would push for official recognition more strongly following cancellation earlier this month of a planned visit to East Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

Some Communist officials predicted that East Berlin would push for official recognition more strongly following cancellation earlier this month of a planned visit to East Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The permanent missions were set up in 1974 following the establishment of formal relations between the two German states. Their status, falling short of that of a full diplomatic representation, reflected West Germany's constitutional commitment to German reunification.

While other Western countries exchanged ambassadors in the 1970s, that commitment kept Bonn from doing anything that would formally acknowledge East Germany as a foreign country.

## Morocco Defends Union With Libya

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Staff Writer

**FEZ, Morocco** — Morocco's much criticized union with Libya has been justified by Libya's agreement with France to withdraw from Chad, Moroccan officials said Monday.

Morocco did not broker the withdrawal, the officials said, but they said it reflected growing moderation by Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, as a result of the union with Morocco.

That union, ratified two weeks ago, has been criticized inside the Reagan administration for strengthening the Libyan colony.

Morocco, a close U.S. ally in the Arab world, receives considerable U.S. aid, and the administration has been under attack from Democrats and other critics for not knowing of the Libyan union beforehand or stopping it.

Senior officials close to Morocco's King Hassan II have maintained that the Americans have overreacted and blown Colonel Qadhafi's importance out of proportion.

"The agreement in Chad is a good signal to the United States," one senior official said in an interview. "It shows we were not wrong."

The Moroccans welcomed the withdrawal from Chad, saying it helped stabilize the region.

"When two foreign armies leave a country and allow it to be sovereign, that is positive," Prime Minister Karim Lammari said in an interview. As for the Libyans and French, he said, there were no winners or losers.

French and Libyan troops have been confronting each other in Chad for the past year, each supporting one side in the civil war.

President François Mitterrand of France visited Morocco twice the week before the union's ratification.

Mr. Phoms said the detained men, all Alaskans, were communicating with the Russians through interpreters but "they will tell us nothing" about when the Americans might go home.

"We were on our way to an island," Mr. Phoms said when asked to describe the incident. "We neared a gray ship to obtain local knowledge of any danger. We were boarded by many soldiers carrying guns and were later towed by another battleship. Hours later they came and towed us to where we are."

On Tuesday, the skipper said by telephone in a call placed to the crew's place of detention in Urelik, Siberia, that his ship had been boarded by armed Soviet soldiers and towed into a Siberian port. It was delivering fuel and water along the western Alaska coast.

"They say we violated a Soviet boundary," said the skipper, who identified himself as Captain Tab Phoms, 45. "Our navigation said we were on U.S.A. territory."

He said that he and four crewmembers detained last Wednesday were well but had been told nothing about when they might get home.

"We were on our way to an island," Mr. Phoms said when asked to describe the incident. "We neared a gray ship to obtain local knowledge of any danger. We were boarded by many soldiers carrying guns and were later towed by another battleship. Hours later they came and towed us to where we are."

On Tuesday, the skipper said by telephone in a call placed to the crew's place of detention in Urelik, Siberia, that his ship had been boarded by armed Soviet soldiers and towed into a Siberian port. It was delivering fuel and water along the western Alaska coast.

"They say we violated a Soviet boundary," said the skipper, who identified himself as Captain Tab Phoms, 45. "Our navigation said we were on U.S.A. territory."

He said that he and four crewmembers detained last Wednesday were well but had been told nothing about when they might get home.

"We were on our way to an island," Mr. Phoms said when asked to describe the incident. "We neared a gray ship to obtain local knowledge of any danger. We were boarded by many soldiers carrying guns and were later towed by another battleship. Hours later they came and towed us to where we are."

On Tuesday, the skipper said by telephone in a call placed to the crew's place of detention in Urelik, Siberia, that his ship had been boarded by armed Soviet soldiers and towed into a Siberian port. It was delivering fuel and water along the western Alaska coast.

"They say we violated a Soviet boundary," said the skipper, who identified himself as Captain Tab Phoms, 45. "Our navigation said we were on U.S.A. territory."

He said that he and four crewmembers detained last Wednesday were well but had been told nothing about when they might get home.

"We were on our way to an island," Mr. Phoms said when asked to describe the incident. "We neared a gray ship to obtain local knowledge of any danger. We were boarded by many soldiers carrying guns and were later towed by another battleship. Hours later they came and towed us to where we are."



Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, center, at Moscow airport, left Tuesday for the United Nations in New York.

## Moscow Sees Gain in Talks With Reagan, Diplomats Say

(Continued from Page 1)

German leader, from visiting West Germany this month.

Moscow may also have decided that Mr. Reagan is likely to be more pliable now than after the



## EC Joins Peace Quest With Central Americans In Meeting Next Week

By John Rogers

LONDON — The European Community is preparing for its first foray into Central America, hoping to contribute to peace in the region.

EC foreign ministers are scheduled to attend a meeting in San José, Costa Rica, on September 28 and 29 with their counterparts from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

They will discuss how the 10-nation European Community can help solve problems in Central America, with an emphasis on promoting peace and stability by giving the region an economic boost.

Rather than proposing a new peace plan for the various conflicts in Central America, the Europeans are expected to restate their support for Latin America's own initiative, by the four-nation Contadora group.

European diplomats say the ministers will not seek to undercut the extensive U.S. influence in the region but to complement it.

The community does not want to establish "a zone of influence or domination" in Central America, according to the West German foreign minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher, a leading European promoter of the San José talks.

He said U.S. reaction has been positive, and a U.S. official in London said: "We are pleased to have the Europeans taking an interest."

A Western European diplomat said of the Central American states: "They are Western-oriented countries, some of which have problems with the United States, so the community could be a useful alternative contact point."

Another said that some Central American states, concerned about U.S. influence, "might see a European balance as desirable."

The San José meeting is largely an initiative of President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, who

## Congressmen Set Terms on Legalizing Aliens' Status

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators drafting a comprehensive immigration bill have agreed to offer legal status to illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1981, and have lived in the country continuously since then.

The agreement Monday split the difference between the House and Senate on one of the most sensitive questions in the bill. The House's version of the bill had set the date at Jan. 1, 1982. The Senate had specified Jan. 1, 1980.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, a Republican of Wyoming, chief sponsor of the Senate bill, said the "legalization is an extraordinary act of grace, unprecedented in our law."

The agreement occurred on the third day of negotiations on the immigration bill. The key elements of the bill, including the legalization program and penalties against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens, are now in place, but the bill cannot become law until it is approved in the same form by both houses of Congress and signed by the president.

Immigration officials estimated that two million to three million illegal aliens might be eligible for the program approved by the conference Monday. But estimates of the illegal alien population are considered unreliable.

Under the conference agreement, illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1977, and have lived in the country continuously since then could become lawful permanent residents.

They could apply for citizenship after five years as lawful permanent residents.

Illegal aliens who entered the United States from Jan. 1, 1977, through Dec. 31, 1980, would qualify for temporary resident status.

After two years as temporary residents, they could apply for permanent resident status. To become permanent residents, they would have to demonstrate a "minimal understanding of ordinary English and a knowledge and understanding of the history and government of the United States," or they would have to show that they were enrolled in courses to achieve such knowledge in all three areas. The course of study would have to be one approved by the attorney general.

Aliens could offer rent receipts, paycheck stubs and other documents as evidence of continuous residence in the United States. They could also submit affidavits as "independent corroboration" of the documents. The government would ask for additional evidence when there was doubt about the authenticity of the documents.

In other action Monday, the conferees agreed to drop a section of the Senate bill expressing the sense of Congress that "English is the official language of the United States."

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.

Senator Simpson said it was important to prevent the long series of appeals that have, in recent years, delayed the expulsion of some aliens seeking asylum in the United States.

The conferees agreed that an illegal alien who applied unsuccessfully for legal status could appeal to an administrative review board in the Justice Department, but there would be only one level of review.



GM STRIKERS — Members of the United Auto Workers picketing outside a General Motors assembly plant in Linden, New Jersey. There are 62,000 strikers at 12 GM plants and 6,000 have been laid off. Page 9.

## Mulroney Names Clark to New Canadian Cabinet

By Kenneth Freed

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has announced a 40-member cabinet that reflects the regional diversity he used to win one of Canada's largest election victories.

Mr. Mulroney, 45, a Montreal attorney, appointed 13 members of Parliament from the western provinces to the cabinet, 11 from Ontario, 11 from French-speaking Quebec and 5 from the Maritimes. The cabinet was sworn in Monday.

The last cabinet of the defeated Liberal Party contained only one member from the West and was weighted heavily toward Quebec.

Mr. Mulroney's appointments set at least three national records: the cabinet is the largest in history; it has the most women, six; and it

has the most ministers serving their first term in the cabinet, 12. The appointments represent Mr. Mulroney's first steps to carry out campaign promises to increase representation from all provinces and to give women a greater role.

Still, the Mulroney government will be dominated by veterans of his Progressive Conservative Party.

The secretary of state for external affairs is Joe Clark, who served as prime minister during the nine months that the Conservatives held power in 1979-80.

The finance minister, probably the most important position in the cabinet after Mr. Mulroney, is Michael Wilson, a Toronto investment counselor who was minister for international trade under Mr. Clark.

Other senior posts will be held by Erik Nielsen, deputy prime minister; John Crosbie, justice; Flora

Macdonald, employment and immigration; and Sinclair Stevens, regional industrial expansion. All are former members of Mr. Clark's government.

Mr. Mulroney led the Conservatives to victory two weeks ago in elections that gave them 211 of the 282 seats in Parliament and 40 for the Liberals, 30 for the moderately socialist New Democratic Party and one independent.

Although the new prime minister has said that the state of Canada's economy requires fast action, he has not indicated when he will call Parliament into session. Canada's unemployment rate is 11.2 percent and government deficits are at a record level.

Justice Minister Crosbie said that he did not expect Parliament to be convened for at least 45 days because it will take at least that

long to conduct studies and draft a legislative program.

Mr. Wilson and the other ministers with economic roles fully support the prime minister's plans to boost trade with the United States and increase U.S. investment in Canada and to raise the domestic price of oil to international market levels.

As external affairs minister, Mr. Clark is likely to continue increasing Canadian contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by adding to military troop strength and raising defense spending.

At the same time, Mr. Clark wants to keep up the independent peace initiative begun by former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, an effort to lessen tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.

## U.S. Steps Up Nonmilitary Aid to Rebels In Cambodia

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is stepping up its humanitarian and political support for the anti-Communist Cambodian resistance forces but has declined again to provide direct military assistance, according to State Department officials.

The administration's decisions were made known last week to Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the main non-Communist resistance group, in a meeting with an assistant secretary of state, Paul Wolfowitz.

Mr. Son Sann, in an interview, before the meeting, called for increased U.S. aid to accelerate what he said were recent military and diplomatic gains in the battle against the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Earlier this year, he said, his forces were able to turn back a Vietnamese attack on a major resistance base for the first time in five years of fighting. His troops now number 15,000 but 7,000 other untrained recruits lack the weapons to fight the 160,000 to 180,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia, he said.

Mr. Son Sann's group is part of an anti-Vietnamese coalition that also includes forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former leader, and the Khmer Rouge forces of Pol Pot, the Chinese-supported Communist group that ruled until invading Vietnamese overthrew it. The Khmer Rouge has been the strongest and best-equipped of the anti-Vietnamese elements.

Late last week, the State Department reported that U.S. humanitarian aid to Cambodian refugees along the Thai-Cambodian border, many of whom are backers of the non-Communist forces, increased from about \$9.5 million last year to more than \$14 million this year. The aid is sent through the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

Sources said there was a strong possibility that President Ronald Reagan would meet Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann this month, as he did last September. The meeting, which would be seen as a much more prominent display of U.S. political support, may take place when Mr. Reagan goes to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 24.

Non-Communist nations in Southeast Asia have called for increased U.S. aid to the coalition's non-Communist elements. Tommy T.B. Koh, Singapore's ambassador to Washington and a foremost diplomat of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, said last week that if the United States truly believes that the option of an independent non-Communist Cambodia is a realistic one, "then you must put your money where your words are."

Speaking at a Capitol Hill forum, Mr. Koh said he understood American reluctance to become involved once more in Indochina. "There is not the kind of consensus to provide lethal aid, but I want to try to change that," he said.

A State Department official, referring to the U.S. policy of looking to Southeast Asian governments for direct support of the Cambodian resistance, said, "We will consult closely with ASEAN on how we can most appropriately assist further."

Two Koreas Fail To Agree on Aid

By Don Oberdorfer

PANMUNJOM, Korea — A meeting between Red Cross officials from North and South Korea ended in deadlock Tuesday when they could not agree on ways of delivering relief supplies offered by North Korea for South Korean flood victims. It was the first Red Cross meeting between the two countries in seven years.

The issue that caused the breakdown in discussions was the North's insistence that some of the relief supplies should be delivered by road to Seoul, the southern capital, and the worst hit flood area. The floods in South Korea earlier this month killed 139 people and left more than 200,000 homeless.

South Korea agreed to take the supplies by sea at two of its ports but insisted that supplies by road be handed over at the border village of Panmunjom, where Tuesday's talks took place, and not taken to the capital. The South Korean delegation questioned the North's motives for wanting to bring the aid overland.

## Plane Transfer to Rebels Confirmed, Senator Says

By Blaine Harden

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has disclosed documents showing that three U.S. Air Force planes were transferred through the Central Intelligence Agency to U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua, according to a spokesman for Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee.

According to a spokesman for Senator Sasser, the documents delivered Monday to the senator's office at his request are consistent with reports, published over the weekend, that detail an elaborate and circuitous transfer late last year of three Air Force planes from a U.S. Air National Guard airport in Newburgh, New York, to Central America.

Senator Sasser, long a critic of the Reagan administration's support for the rebels, said Monday that the transfer may circumvent a strict \$24-million limit placed by Congress this year on CIA and Defense Department aid for the rebels, who are known as contras.

The key unresolved issue is whether or not these aircraft were transferred to the contras without charge, Senator Sasser said. "This situation leads me to believe that the administration may have acted in a cavalier and irresponsible manner concerning the laws and regulations limiting aid to the contras."

A White House spokesman declined comment, but a senior administration official said Friday that several other small, noncombatant military aircraft had been transferred from the air force to the contras through the CIA.

The Pentagon had no comment Monday on the transfer of the

planes, a spokesman said. Ranking members of the House and Senate intelligence committees also declined comment.

The three planes — rocket-equipped, twin-engine Cessna O-2As — were used in a raid Sept. 1 on a Nicaraguan military school at Santa Clara. Two American civilians who had gone to Central America to assist the rebel forces were killed in the raid when they were riding in the helicopter in which they were riding.

Congress repeatedly has refused the administration's requests for additional funding for the contras this year.

U.S. Warns Nicaragua

The State Department reiterated its warning Monday that the United States would consider the Nicaraguan government's acquisition of advanced combat aircraft "a serious development which would alter the balance of power" in Central America. The Associated Press reported.

John Hughes, a department spokesman, said any acquisition of such aircraft "would increase the threat that Nicaragua poses to its neighbors."

"As we have indicated before, the Sandinistas are well aware of our position," Mr. Hughes said.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Sandinista junta, said Monday in Nicaragua that his country "has the sovereign right to ask for the MIG-21 planes or any fighter planes of any kind from any country."

"Nicaragua," he said, "has to defend itself from the air attacks by the CIA as was carried out in Santa Clara."

## Riccardo Lombardi, 83, Leading Italian Socialist

ROME — Riccardo Lombardi, 83, one of the founders of the post-war Italian Republic and a leading figure in the Socialist Party, died in a hospital here Tuesday.

Mr. Lombardi was born in Regaluto in central Sicily, but established his home in Milan after World War II.

He was a leader in the resistance to Mussolini and one of six anti-Fascists who set up the Committee of National Liberation that guided the nation in the period following the war.

He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in subsequent elections. Last year, he ran for the Senate but was not elected.

Louis Reard, 87, Creator of the Bikini

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Louis Reard, 87, who created a fashion revolution by inventing the bikini bathing suit, died at his home in Lausanne on Sunday.

Marcelle Reard said her husband had suffered from the aftereffects of a fall.

Mr. Reard, who was a French automobile engineer, coined the name "bikini" in Paris after hearing of the Pacific island still of the same name in connection with

atom bomb tests conducted there during the late 1940s. He began producing bathing suits, sweaters and other clothing and held the right to control of the word "bikini" as a name for the small, two-piece suit of bathing suit.

Other Deaths

Robert Trifere, 82, co-founder of the Trifere Inc. fashion firm in New York, Saturday in Beverly Hills, California, after suffering a fall several months ago.

Richard Basehart, 70, an actor known for his role in Fellini's "La Strada," and in the U.S. television series "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea," Monday in Los Angeles following surgery to clear some arteries.

Robert Villemain, 60, a former European middleweight boxing champion, Sept. 4 in Paris, the sports newspaper L'Equipe reported Tuesday.

Charles Lynch, 78, one of Ireland's finest concert pianists for 40 years and one of the founders of the Radio Eireann Symphony Orchestra, in Cork Saturday.

Robert C. Good, 60, former president of Denison University in Granville, Ohio, and the first U.S. ambassador to Zambia, of a brain tumor Sunday in Denver.

## Dutch Continue Austerity Policy, Criticize Russians

THE HAGUE (AP) — The center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers presented an austerity budget Tuesday for the third year in a row and expressed disappointment at the Soviet deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Last June the Dutch delayed a decision on the deployment of 48 NATO cruise missiles until November 1985, with actual installation postponed from late 1986 to 1988. It offered to cancel deployment if the Soviet Union froze its deployment immediately. On Tuesday the government expressed disappointment that the Russians reportedly have continued to increase the number of SS-20 missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

The annual policy statement was delivered by Queen Beatrix, speaking for the government, in her speech from the throne opening the new parliamentary year.

The Lubbers government introduced an austerity budget when it took office in November 1983 and again a year ago. Finance Minister Herman Ruyter called the new budget a turning point in the government's fiscal austerity battle.

The 164.2-billion guilder (\$47.6-billion) budget for 1985 would shrink the budget deficit and the cost of social benefits for the second year in a row.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

## Foreign Policy Issues Honed By Mondale

(Continued from Page 1)

that if Americans were at risk, I would have used power to protect them."

The emphasis of Mr. Mondale's remarks on Central America, however, was that the administration was relying on force rather than diplomacy.

Like the administration, he said he would support President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador and keep U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and Honduras. But he would stop support for the insurgents in their war against the Nicaraguan government.

He argued that the administration was not making a serious effort to back other Central American nations in working out a regional peace settlement. His main negotiating aims with the Managua government would be to get their agreement to stop exporting revolution and refrain from permitting Soviet and Cuban bases on Nicaraguan soil.

If the Soviet Union and Cuba set up a base in Nicaragua, he would view that as "totally intolerable," and take "such steps" as necessary to get them out. But he would not insist that Nicaragua make internal changes as a requirement for a peace settlement.

Mr. Mondale also emphasized that to set Soviet-American relations on a better track "the total spectrum" of ties had to be improved, and that the improved atmosphere would help negotiations.

As for Mr. Reagan, he asserted that the president was "a radical on arms control."

He said that Mr. Reagan's "language has changed as we near the elections," but that the incumbent had opposed "every arms control agreement" in the past, had "overburdened the relationship with harsh rhetoric," had been forced into nuclear arms talks after a year by European allies, had presented proposals to the Russians that "most responsible experts thought were unworkable" and had assembled "a team that he's placed in charge of arms control, many of whom spent their lives fighting every known arms control agreement."

On negotiations with Moscow regarding medium-range missiles, he said he would be prepared to forgo deployments of Pershing-2 missiles if the Russians accepted equal numbers of Soviet SS-20s and U.S. cruise missiles.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said that as a general approach to peace in the Middle East he would go back to the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt begun by President Jimmy Carter, become personally involved and not put pressure on Israel.

He called the U.S. position and policy in the Middle East "a disaster from almost every standpoint." He cited increased Soviet and Syrian influence and the new Libyan-Moroccan union as evidence, along with Lebanon.

## Republicans Seek Democratic Votes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Ed Rollins, director of the Reagan-Bush '84 campaign, has announced a drive to recruit Democrats. He said a national steering committee of 16 Democrats had been formed to direct its operations.

"We need one out of every four Democrats" for President Ronald Reagan to win, Mr. Rollins said. He added that a recent survey had shown that 29 percent of registered Democrats now support the president.

October Debates

Are Formally Set

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The League of Women Voters has announced that it will sponsor two 90-minute debates next month between President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale and one 90-minute debate between Vice President George Bush and Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro.

Reagan Attacked On Arms Policy



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Progress With Gromyko?

It was clever of Andrei Gromyko to add Walter Mondale to his calendar when he comes to the United States later this month. It advertises the Soviet government's readiness to deal with the United States and, the Kremlin may further calculate, it puts a thumb's worth of extra pressure on President Reagan to make his session with Mr. Gromyko the next day more than "just another meeting" in the belittling words of a Soviet spokesman. The Russians well know that the dynamics of the campaign ensure that the closest attention will be paid to the ways in which the two candidates go into and come out of their talks with the veteran Soviet diplomat.

Mr. Reagan started this particular sequence. Only once in his presidency has he talked with a Russian (Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin), and he was under sharp attack for the break in good sense and Soviet-American custom in failing to talk more. Through August he pursued and eventually landed Andrei Gromyko. The Russians then made Mr. Mondale an offer which, for considerations of policy and politics alike, he could not refuse.

In getting ready, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale have opposite problems. To wondering whether the president has to show that he is in fact a reasonable peace-seeking man; to the Russians he has to show that, in a second term, they will find him a serious negotiating part-

ner. There is a bit of tension between these requirements, but nothing a skilled politician cannot handle. Actually, the real tension is currently being generated inside the Reagan administration as officials come to see the Gromyko visit as the moment of tone-setting for the foreign policy of a second Reagan term. The hard-liners want the president to stick to getting acquainted; more moderate officials hope to commit him to a line of negotiation. It is getting interesting.

Mr. Mondale has a less complicated task. He has simply to show the voters and the Russians that he will not give away the store. This he set out to do in his Sunday radio talk, portraying himself as a "tough" bargainer from whom "the Soviet Union has nothing to gain from delay." There was a needle, too. The Russians, he said, "share responsibility" — a formulation implicitly putting the onus first on Mr. Reagan — for the "dangerous stalemate" in arms control. "Millions" of Americans, he said, want "concrete results" from the Reagan-Gromyko meeting; agreement on a summit, resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks and progress on human rights.

It is a tall order. The irony is that, to the extent to which Mr. Mondale may spur Mr. Reagan to deliver on some modest part of it, the president, not the challenger, may profit.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Reagan Pseudo-Issue

President Reagan asserts at every opportunity that a line-item veto would enable him to conquer the runaway spenders on Capitol Hill. It sounds reasonable, but it's a fake.

Every president has chafed at the practical impossibility of rejecting individual programs in otherwise acceptable appropriations bills. To get at one such item requires vetoing an agency's whole budget. Presidents since Ulysses S. Grant have asked for the line-item veto, to let them pick and choose. Every Congress, including the present one, has refused. Mr. Reagan now seems to prefer gaining the authority through a constitutional amendment — along with the balanced-budget amendment, which has more steam behind it.

The main thing wrong with Mr. Reagan's pitch is that a line-item veto would not be relevant to the overwhelming majority of government outlays. Interest on the national debt cannot be item-vetoed. Nor can entitlement programs, because they have no lines to veto. As for military spending, Mr. Reagan has proposed more budget lines than Congress has passed. There are also hundreds of billions more in tax benefits that are expenditures in all but name and contribute to deficits just as much as direct outlays. They would not be affected at all by a line-item veto. That leaves less than 15 percent of the budget, not much of which can be touched if the government is to function — funds for things like weather forecasting, federal highways and the census.

So much for the urgency of the matter. A further argument turns on the balance of executive and legislative powers. Mr. Reagan says Congress has proved incapable of controlling the budget, so he needs this tool to do it himself. He had line-item power as governor of California and, as he tells it, saved the state from all manner of profligacy. Defenders of Congress's turf respond that a federal shift of power would shake the foundations of the Constitution. Both sides exaggerate. It is wrong to blame Congress for most budget deficits; most Congresses pass largely what the president requests. But the log-rollers who stuff appropriations bills with each other's pet projects are also wrong to contend that a line-item veto would wreck the Republic.

The governors of 43 states have such a line veto, for the historical reason that governors are more the boss than the president — but the boss of much less. State fiscal policies, in any case, have nothing like the federal government's responsibility for the total economy. But there is no point worrying about an issue about which Mr. Reagan cares only casually. He asked for a line-item veto in last January's State of the Union Message but never even submitted a specific proposal. Even now the administration has no precise formula in mind. The line-item veto is a campaign slogan to divert attention from the horrendous deficits piled up in the Reagan years.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Lever on the World Debt Crisis

The governments of all the creditor countries must collectively decide that they will insure the loans from the private banking market to debtor countries, on a scale large enough to eliminate the need for them to service their debt either by premature exports or by the charade of refinancing past loans. To think that all that is needed is a brief period of austerity before poor countries can go back to paying compound interest on short-term bank loans is a pipe dream.

— Lord Lever, head of a Commonwealth study group (see Colin Legum's column on this page), quoted in *The Observer* (London).

### Andreotti on the Germans

I don't understand all this fuss about my statements. With all the international problems we have at present, I don't think another one should be added — such as unification of the two Germanys and revision of the borders in Europe. If someone thinks the opposite, he can say so. As to what I said in Rome, I have said it many times at international meetings and have never heard objections. The last time was at an EC foreign ministers' meeting in the presence of West German Foreign Minister (Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who did not object. I don't know whether certain things should be said or not, but I really feel one cannot think today of revising borders. Besides, a country like ours, which has relations with both states, must respect both states as such.

— Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, interviewed in *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

Mr. Andreotti's remarks are a slap in the face of a friendly people.

— Annemarie Renger, Bundestag Vice-President (SPD), quoted in *Die Welt* (Bonn).

## FROM OUR SEPT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Madrid's Mayor Blocks Debate**  
MADRID — At a meeting of the City Council (on Sept. 17) the Republican minority attempted to pass a resolution, proposed by Alderman Santillan, requesting the Government to re-establish the Constitutional guarantees. Senator Kleiser, the acting mayor, refused to authorize the debate, since the matter lies without the scope of the Municipal Council, which has only the right of discussing municipal affairs, and further on the ground that the resolution was not inscribed in the order of the day. The mayor's ruling brought about a noisy and disorderly demonstration on the part of the Republicans, who shouted against the mayor and cried "Viva la libertad!"

**1934: Rebels Raid Mexican Towns**  
MONTERREY, Mexico — A band of rebels, believed to have been part of a revolutionary movement, raided and sacked three towns in Monterrey Province (on Sept. 17), killing five persons and wounding twenty. The band captured Hualahuis, Linares and Montemorelos, liberating all prisoners from the jail in one town, robbing banks and exacting toll from merchants. Following the raids, the band split and fled to the mountains, one under Major Alvaro Ramirez, a former army officer, and the other under Alfonso Sierra, who is widely known as a bad man in this region. It is believed that the revolt was scheduled to start (on Sept. 15), which was a holiday.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY  
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
Associate Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISON  
Director of Operations: ROSE KRAEPEL  
Director of Advertising Sales: 83-84

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1235. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directorate de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 255518. Telex 61170.  
Managing Dir.: U.K. Robin MacKinnon, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 302009.  
U.S. & Canada: 1200 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. Tel. 343-3131.  
U.S. subscription: \$380 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

YES, OUR TRIP TO PARIS WAS LOVELY, AND WITH THE INCREDIBLY STRONG U.S. DOLLAR WE PICKED UP SOME BARGAINS YOU WON'T BELIEVE!



## Liberation Theology: Does Rome Favor Tyranny?

By Bernard J. Cooke

WORCESTER, Massachusetts — Respected Roman Catholic theologians in the United States have been increasingly worried about the Vatican's opposition to progressive thought. The concern was confirmed on Sept. 3 when the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith issued a warning against "certain forms of the theology of liberation."

The warning makes the accustomed avowals that it is directed only against excesses and irresponsible forms of liberation theology, and that its criticisms do not directly touch mainstream liberation theologians. But the "instruction" comes at a time when professionally recognized theologians, most notably Brazil's Gustavo Gutierrez and Leonardo Boff, are objects of Vatican scrutiny. Inevitably, the public perception will be that all liberation theology is suspect.

Why does Catholic officialdom devote so much attention and energy to bounding some of the most dedicated and loyal members of the church? In the 1950s, Vatican conservatives targeted as dangerous and unreliable men such as Henri de Lubac, recently made a cardinal in his old age; Karl Rahner, today revered as one of the century's great theological minds; Yves Congar, whose unsurpassed historical grasp of Christian tradition was one of the basic resources of Vatican II; John Courtney Murray, the architect of Vatican II's decree on religious freedom. Now the attack is directed against Latin American theologians working to create a theology designed to guide Christians committed to justice and equality.

Perhaps liberation theologians, even if well intentioned, are flirting with the devil by their use of Marxist social analysis. Does this not aid a sellout of Christianity to communism? What actually are the so-called liberation theologians saying?

First of all, they do draw selectively from Marx's thought, which seems to make some sense in a cultural context where Marxist categories are the common tools for social analysis. But as Arthur McGovern points out in his scholarly "Marxism, an American Catholic Perspective," these elements of Marxism are incorporated into and transformed by a view of society that is inspired by the Gospels and Christian traditions.

But why make so much of class struggle, as Marx and liberation the-

ology do? Is this not to invite and intensify such tensions in society? In response it might be pointed out that neither Marx nor liberation theologians invented class struggle. In much of the world, class struggle is a fundamental and unavoidable fact of life — and nowhere more than in the destitution of Latin America's poor. These starving millions do not need Marx to tell them that there is unjust social stratification.

However, the Gospel teaching of Jesus, not Marxist theory, provides the central themes and controlling outlook of the most influential Latin American theologians. It is the Biblical tradition of insisting on the equal dignity of all humans, the tradition that blesses those "who hunger and thirst after justice," that inspires the theology of liberation. And liberation theologians see this evangelistic Christianity reinterpreted by Vatican II.

Liberation theology's alleged espousal of revolutionary violence needs to be understood accurately. The sociopolitical situations that furnish the human experience upon which liberation theology reflects

have for generations been characterized by violence against the poor and by vicious military violence against any peaceful attempt to gain freedom or justice. In these situations revolutionaries are often involved in legitimate self-defense.

More than that, a mainstream theological opinion in Catholicism has for centuries taught that, in instances of severe social oppression and injustice, the Catholic hierarchy has a duty to recognize as authentically Christian the rapidly multiplying "base communities" that are becoming the common pattern of religious practice in the region, even though the Medellín (1968) and Puebla (1979) meetings of the Latin American hierarchies gave the movement official blessing.

On principle, liberation theologians have identified themselves with the poor and the powerless. Having done so, they will probably continue to share their fate.

The writer is a professor of religious studies at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. He contributed this column to the *Los Angeles Times*.

## Liberation Theology Is Bad Economics

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — The debate on liberation theology seems to be missing the point. It is mostly philosophical and political, pondering whether the Christian mission to help the poor should be allowed to take on the character of the Marxist class struggle. But what about the economics? If a goal of Christian life is to remove poverty, then part of the debate should be about the mundane mechanics of realizing that goal.

Liberation theologians do not deal much with economics, but when they do, they usually reduce it to the rather simple terms of exploitation by the metropolitan powers.

Leonardo Boff, the Brazilian friar, observes in his book, "Jesus Christ, Liberator," that "underdevelopment is basically a system where some nations are dependent on others. The developed nations must keep the developing nations in a state of dependency in order to extract what they need for their own affluence."

This is a wild and exaggerated argument. The liberation theologian fails to observe that it is culture that seems to determine success in the development game. The Counter-Reformation church of Spain and Portugal created mores that allowed Iberia and South America to remain submerged in a feudalistic state until relatively recent times. This is Latin America's prime economic problem, from which all else has flowed.

For three centuries the Roman Catholic Church was hostile to commerce and industry. The Counter-Reformation state restricted private enterprise. It licensed state monopolies and favored mercantilism.

As late as 1850 the difference between the per capita income of Latin America and North America was not great. The populations were similar and both continents were mainly ag-

ricultural. But then their paths diverged. One continent developed, the other lay in the doldrums.

The Protestant ethic, with its emphasis on saving, thrift, investment, regularity, diligence and individual effort pushed North America to its present state of economic advance. But the Counter-Reformation ethic kept Latin America poor, a continent of soldiers, aristocrats and priests, but not one of development.

It is understandable why Latin American theologians and activists find it difficult not to draw the conclusions they do. They have grown up in an atmosphere where wealth is relatively static. But historically there is little evidence to suggest that what happened inside Latin America was replicated in its external relations.

Joseph Ramos, an economics professor at a Catholic institute in San Jose, Costa Rica, has written a critical analysis of "liberation economics." He cites four facts that appear to disprove the argument that the Latin American underdevelopment is a consequence of exploitation by the United States:

- Only 5 percent of total U.S. investment is made abroad, and a fraction of that goes to South America.
- U.S. investment in Latin America is less than 1 percent of U.S. GNP.
- Only about 200 U.S. companies account for most U.S. investment overseas, and most of that is in the industrialized world.
- The average rate of return on U.S. investments in Latin America is no higher than in Europe.

Mr. Ramos believes that Latin America only started to progress after World War II, when it began to secure the lessons of the industrial revolution. Since 1945 it has begun to modernize. Before the world recession of the 1980s, it had a postwar growth rate averaging 5.2 percent a year. Infant mortality fell from 83 per 1,000 births to 46. Life expectancy increased from 42 to 62 years.

Mr. Ramos is not trying to argue that the problems of massive poverty in the shantytowns or the rural backwaters do not exist, only that the continent has begun to move now that it has begun to throw off its old cultural and religious norms.

The church activists are one reflection of the end of the Counter-Reformation culture. Unfortunately, they do not perceive the other elements of change in their society. They see only the problems, not the progress.

Latin America is no longer static. The creation of wealth that can be multiplied and widely distributed, given the right mix of government policies, is well under way.

The task of development, for those who concern themselves with ending poverty, must be to channel this newfound economic energy wisely and to make sure that part of the growing wealth is used to repair the damage of centuries of neglect and to provide a safety net for those who suffer from the inevitable disruptions caused by economic growth and change. The more sober minds in the lively Latin American church realize this. The liberation theologians have their heads buried in old ideas no longer relevant.

International Herald Tribune.

## The Debts Can Bring A Disaster

By Colin Legum

LONDON — A warning that the world's financial safety is balanced on a knife-edge is given by a group of distinguished Commonwealth financial experts headed by Lord Lever, a former financial secretary at the British Treasury.

The ten members of the study group, which was set up by the Commonwealth summit meeting held in New Delhi last November, are drawn from both the developed and the developing nations — Nigeria, Jamaica, Zambia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Canada, Tanzania and Guyana, in addition to Britain. Their report ("The Debt Crisis and the World Economy") is to be considered by Commonwealth finance ministers at a meeting starting in Toronto today.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest payments due on the debts of the major developing countries are not paid. That risk, it points out, is not only to the developing countries that may default but equally to the leading international banks and thus to the world financial system itself.

The financial strength of the debtors and the bankers is now firmly interlocked, and the minimum required for safety is to ensure that the debtors are put in a position where they are able to pay their interest in the immediate years ahead.

Leading banks have committed sums amounting to twice their capital and reserves. If interest is not paid and much of the debt has to be written off as nonperforming, the result could be "insolvency of countries and banks, the dislocation of local economies and political systems and the dislocation of world trade."

This risk is great, the report argues, because it is "neither feasible nor desirable" for the debtor countries to aggregate to generate the large and sustained trading surpluses required of them at their present stage of development if they are to keep up interest payments on their foreign debts. The reason given for this gloomy judgment is that "erosion in the living standards in developing countries has pushed their peoples to the margin of tolerance."

The urgent need is to organize an adequate, collective response. The international community, the report says, "must again find the balance between public and private finance which was at the heart of the Bretton Woods arrangements, and which is indispensable to the sustained growth and stability of an interdependent world."

The total debt of developing countries at the end of 1983, about \$800 billion, was far more than their combined export earnings. Half of the long-term debts are owed to private markets, compared to a quarter just a decade ago. The annual debt-service payment of the non-oil-producing developing countries reached \$60 billion by 1982-83, absorbing 13 percent or more of their export earnings. From 1980 to last year their export earnings only just kept pace with the increase in their interest payments.

Developing countries had a negative net inflow of funds last year amounting to \$11 billion. A decline of official development aid and the rise in debt-service obligations coincided with a collapse of primary commodities prices and with one of the worst droughts ever experienced in sub-Saharan Africa. This is the region that the Commonwealth experts say is in greatest danger; even if these countries were to pursue "appropriate adjustment policies" as required by the IMF, they could not hope to meet their debt obligations.

The experts urge priority for a set of measures to assist the low-income developing countries, especially in Africa. Such measures include:

- Reactivation of the IMF Trust Fund and an interest subsidy account to help countries that have great difficulty in using short-term IMF finance at normal interest rates.
- Recognition that, while appropriate IMF lending is desirable, long-term structural adjustment in low-income countries requires that the World Bank, in conjunction with regional banks, play a central role.
- A substantial real increase in official development aid, with a larger share for the poorer countries.
- Substantial relief, through longer maturities and grace periods, lower interest and rescheduling of the foreign debts of lower-income countries.
- Official debt rescheduling procedures to give greater attention to new financial flows.
- Improvement of debt management, with international agencies providing technical assistance to develop debt management systems.

The annual income of the industrialized countries of the West, including Japan, is about \$8,000 billion. The debt of all the developing countries to the banks is about \$400 billion — a little more than one year's potential growth of the world economy. But, the report adds, "a great deal more than one year's growth of the world economy is at stake."

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTER

### A Haze Over France

I was intrigued by the report "Alcohol-Free Movement Is Big Business in France" (Sept. 11). As an American physician visiting this lovely country for six months, I have not been impressed by alcohol abuse. What has impressed me is the incredible number of people who smoke. Everywhere I see men and women smoking, even during meals. Around schools and elsewhere I see boys under half of teen-age girls and boys smoking. Yet I have seen nothing in public advertising or on television that voices concern over the harmful effects of this terrible addiction.

CHARLES ROLLE  
Boulogne-sur-Seine, France

## Nieuw Amsterdam Before the Duke

By Daniel S. Levy

NEW YORK — It is 320 years since the Dutch surrendered New Amsterdam. On the morning of Sept. 8, 1664, Peter Stuyvesant, the governor general, gave up the town without a fight to Colonel Richard Nichols, who took it on behalf of the Duke of York, after whom it was soon renamed. The topography of Stuyvesant's island has changed drastically.

Manhattan was once 22,000 acres (8,900 hectares) of wilderness. Rock outcroppings rose as high as 137 feet (42 meters); oak, walnut, chestnut, beech, hickory and butternut trees carpeted the land; rushing streams flowed everywhere and ponds dotted the surface.

Wolves, beavers, raccoons, bears, elk and deer inhabited the woods. Flocks of geese and passenger pigeons, teams of ducks, eagles and herons flew through the sky while meadow hens, quail, frogs and water snakes filled the marshes.

Grapes and numerous berries covered the fields. The shoreline was shorter and the island narrower; bays, tidal estuaries and marshes indented its edges. At high tide, water reached across the land, dividing it in two at the level of present-day Canal Street.

Lower Manhattan, with its flat, marshy land, had reminded the Dutch of their homeland and they started making changes from the moment they arrived in the early 1620s. New Amsterdam ended at present-day Wall Street, and most farms and grazing land reached up only to what is now Canal Street.

The Dutch tilled the land, planted gardens and orchards, built homes and stores and developed canals. Present-day Broad Street was originally a quarter-mile inlet that the Dutch linked, bridged and named Heeren Gracht (Gentlemen's Canal). Beaver Street started

out as Beaver Path, a small ditch that drained the commons to the north, known then as Schaepe Weyje (Sheep Pasture). Beavers, from which the ditch acquired its name, lived in and dammed the waterway. Later the Dutch hunted the beavers for their pelts, improved the land and renamed it Prinsen Gracht (Prince's Canal).

Present-day Maiden Lane was once a small stream of rippling water. The southern bank was steep, while the northern bank sloped gently down to the water's edge. Washwomen laundered clothes in the clear water, and the site subsequently acquired the name Maegde Paetje (Maiden Path). The brook emptied into the East River through a marsh covered with thick growths and brambles and known as Kripped Bosch (Tangled Briers).

Just south of Canal Street, on the site of present-day Foley Square, lay the Collect, the largest body of water on the island. The lake covered 48 acres and was said to be bottomless. Actually it was at the most 70 feet deep. It had the purest water and the best fishing anywhere on the island. Hills 100 to 130 feet high and blanketed with blueberry bushes rimmed the south side of the lake, a large knoll stood to its north, groves of trees circled the water and marshland lay to its east and west.

On the western shore of the Collect lived the Manhattanes, the Indian tribe from whom the island takes its name. They were a relatively peaceful, agricultural people who spent much of their time growing vegetables and gathering oysters from the East River. The men of the tribe regularly paddled their canoes to the river on a brook known both as Old Wreck and as Old Kill.

through a swamp called Wolfert's Marsh. When they arrived at the river they collected oysters that women of the village would later shuck, stringing the meat on long willow branches to dry in the sun.

Discarded shells accumulated in such abundance that the lake was named after this feature. According to the folklore, the Dutch saw the mounds and named the lake Kalck Hoek (Lime-Shell Point). "Collect" is a corruption of that name.

The town grew quickly. The Dutch spread out on the island and then the British arrived. Planners, developers and local residents leveled the hills. A gridiron plan for streets was superimposed on the surface, choking the streams and ponds. The shoreline was lengthened and straightened. Most of the wildlife and all of the Indians disappeared. All that remains now is the tribe's name.

The writer is a graduate student in historic preservation at Columbia University. He contributed this article to *The New York Times*.



Drawing by George Roth.

# The Debts Can Bring A Disaster

By Colin Legum

LONDON — A warning that the world's financial system is on a knife-edge is given by a group of distinguished economists and financial experts headed by Lord Lever, a former financial secretary to the British Treasury.

The two members of the group, which was set up by the G-7 last November, are Sir Nicholas Leitch, a former director of the World Bank, and Sir Nicholas Leitch, a former director of the World Bank.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The financial strength of these countries and the banks are closely interlocked and the banks are required for safety to ensure that the debt crisis is not a problem for the world's financial system.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

The report emphasizes a danger of worldwide disruption if interest rates on the debts of the developing countries are not reduced, it points out. It notes that the debt crisis is not only a financial problem but also a political one.

## FRIENDLY & COMPATIBLE



# OLIVETTI INTRODUCES THE PERSONAL COMPUTER FAMILY WITH EUROPEAN KNOW-HOW

You may not know anything about the new Olivetti personal computers, but they know all about you, your problems, and the best solutions.

Because within these new personals, the M24 and M21, is concentrated all the know-how of the leading European company in information technology-offering knowledge and experience built through contact with thousands of European companies and professionals, day-in, day-out. Taking into account their needs, their habits, and their expectations when preparing solutions.

These are the new Olivetti personals, the European

personal computers. Hardware and software compatible with the universally acknowledged industry standard.

Quicker in elaborating words, numbers, and even graphics with a crisp, higher resolution image.

A range of models with greater expandability to provide you with the right power at the right moment. And which also integrate into communication networks to grow as your organisational needs grow.

Olivetti personal computers made in Europe. The alternative.

# olivetti

Please mail this coupon to the Olivetti representative nearest you.

Please send me more information about Olivetti Personal Computers.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_



## INSIGHTS

# Murder, Corruption and a Growing Addict Problem Prompt Colombia to Crack Down on Drug Traffickers

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

**B**OGOTA — After years of disregarding U.S. pressure to crack down on marijuana and cocaine traffic, Colombia has been prompted to begin a major anti-drug offensive by evidence that narcotics are its problem as well as America's.

The catalyst for the policy change was the murder April 30 of the country's justice minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, by gunmen working for drug traffickers. In addition, it was suddenly acknowledged drug money had infiltrated politics, the judiciary, the armed forces, news organizations, banking, sports and even the Roman Catholic Church.

Saying "national dignity was held hostage by the traffickers," President Betancur declared an end to the country's "moral vacations" and ordered the armed forces to take

## A World of Drugs

Second of three articles

charge of the battle against drugs. And for the first time, he agreed to U.S. requests for aerial spraying of marijuana plantations and for extradition of Colombian traffickers wanted in the United States.

Since then, more has been done to disrupt Colombia's narcotics traffic than ever before. Not only have major cocaine and marijuana seizures been made, many cocaine laboratories destroyed and dozens of aircraft confiscated, but leading traffickers who purportedly control 70 percent to 80 percent of cocaine exports have fled the country.

U.S. officials, long frustrated by Colombia's apparent indifference to the problem despite \$40 million in American aid over the last decade, are visibly cheered. The U.S. ambassador, Lewis A. Tambis, has said the campaign is going well. Paula Hawkins, Republican of Florida and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, praised Colombia's great progress in slowing the flow of marijuana and cocaine during a visit to Bogotá.

The most concrete evidence of this progress has been a doubling in the wholesale price of cocaine since January both in Colombia and in southern Florida, which suggests that less is available. Drug enforcement agents also believe Colombian traffickers have begun to open laboratories and develop new routes elsewhere in Latin America in response to the Colombian campaign.

But no one is claiming victory yet. In recent years, as much as 90 percent of the cocaine and 60 percent of the marijuana available in the United States have come from Colombia. This has given the major traffickers wealth far in excess of the resources available to the anti-drug campaign. They also operate out of remote jungle clearings well hidden from security forces and inaccessible to them.

Colombian traffickers still remain involved at every stage of the cocaine business, from financing coca leaf plantations in Bolivia and Peru and processing coca paste in Colombia to smuggling cocaine into the United States and distributing it there.

**I**N the last decade, Colombia has also become the world's largest supplier of the sedative tablets known by the trade name Quaalude. And recent intelligence indicates that Colombian traffickers have begun experimenting with cultivating the poppies that are used to make heroin.

"They are really a remarkable people when it comes to criminal enterprise," said John T. Cusack, chief of staff for the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. "Whatever they get into, they take it over."

The Betancur government is combining its own offensive with closer cooperation with other countries. Not only Bolivia and Peru, the coca leaf producers, and the United States, the principal market, but also Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama and Nicaragua, which are used as transit points by traffickers.

The view from here is that new anti-drug offensives in Bolivia and Peru are at least partly inspired by the Colombian move. And in all three countries there appears to be a new willingness to recognize that tough measures must be taken at the source to protect their own societies and to dismantle the narcotics network.

In Colombia, there was widespread perception that narcotics was entirely an American problem, a function of the seemingly insatiable demand for marijuana and cocaine in the United States. Further, in a country with a long tradition of smuggling everything from emeralds to counterfeit dollars, many Colombians almost took pride in the talents of people who could control such a lucrative business.

The Colombian operators first saw a market opportunity in the mid-1970s, when tighter enforcement measures combined with spraying of the herbicide paraquat slowed the flow of Mexican marijuana to the United States. Marijuana from plantations in northern Colombia soon began moving in unprecedented amounts by boat and air into the United States.

In 1978, following complaints from Washington, the Colombian Army was ordered to clamp down on the marijuana traffic. Within two years, the army withdrew from the program and was replaced by a new anti-drug force. Officials said the change occurred because the military command was alarmed by the corruption being spawned among its officers.

By then, however, the marijuana traffic was already being overshadowed by the wealth, dimension and sophistication of the cocaine operation. Marijuana involved planting, harvesting and bulk marketing, a fairly labor-intensive process. Cocaine required fewer people and more capital, an industrial process using imported chemicals and financial skills to handle the much larger profits.

Cocaine brought the narcotics problem into Colombia's cities. Santa Marta in northern Colombia had boomed because of marijuana earnings. But cocaine money made itself felt in larger, more influential centers, notably Medellín, Barranquilla, Cali and, less directly, Bogotá. And by 1983, it had begun to change the entire face of Colombian society.

**T**HE major traffickers — "las grandes mafias," as they are known — began by investing in the airplanes, helicopters, boats and vehicles needed to improve business, as well as in flashy imported cars, luxurious homes, farms and other real estate. Many banks visibly bloomed with the influx of "narcodollars," which were in such supply that a dollar was cheaper on the black market than on the official exchange.

Soon the traffickers felt confident enough to emerge as social benefactors. Some bought soccer teams and built floodlit stadiums in slum districts. Others formed zoological parks on their estates and admitted the public free. Sever-

al were known to have bought interests in radio stations and newspapers.

Pablo Escobar Gaviria, perhaps Colombia's wealthiest and most infamous trafficker, who now faces drug charges in the United States, began an urban improvement program called Medellín Without Slums, which was administered by a Roman Catholic priest.

At the same time, the traffickers began shielding themselves with political influence. Before the 1982 election, rumors circulated that traffickers had contributed to the campaigns of candidates of the two main parties, though the charges were never fully investigated. Mr. Escobar was elected an alternate deputy for his home state of Antioquia and thereby obtained parliamentary immunity.

In 1983, the political involvement of the cocaine barons became even more blatant. After Colombia's Supreme Court recommended the extradition of two traffickers wanted in the United States for laundering cocaine earnings through Miami banks, the drug rings financed a publicity campaign against the 1982 extradition treaty with the United States.

One well-known trafficker, Carlos Lehder Rivas, who is also wanted in the United States, founded a newspaper and formed his own political party to influence public opinion against the treaty. Finally, Mr. Betancur announced that he would not sign the extradition order for the two traffickers, Emilio de Jesús Mejía Romero and Lucas Gómez van Grieken, who were then released.

Last fall, however, Mr. Betancur named Mr. Lara, 38, a lawyer, to head the Justice Ministry, which is responsible for the fight against the drug traffic. Soon U.S. officials in Bogotá became impressed by his determination to confront the traffickers.

Last March, Colombian policemen accompanied by agents from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration confiscated 27,500 pounds (12,150 kilograms) of cocaine stored near jungle laboratories in Caquetá province. With a street value estimated by U.S. officials at \$1.2 billion, it was the largest cocaine seizure on record and was celebrated in Washington as a major breakthrough.

For Mr. Lara, however, it meant a wave of death threats. He stepped up security measures and reportedly asked to be transferred to a diplomatic post abroad. But on the evening of April 30, a gunman riding on the back seat of a motorcycle pumped 22 bullets into his Mercedes-Benz, killing him.

The murder seemed to awaken Colombians to what was happening to their country. The government denied charges that Mr. Lara had been left alone to fight the traffickers and Mr. Betancur declared a war "without armistice" against drugs. He decreed a state of siege that led quickly to a wave of arrests, confiscation of property and destruction of laboratories, all of which reinforced the impression that the authorities had long had the information, but lacked the decision, to strike.

Mr. Betancur also reversed his decision not to apply the extradition treaty, noting that he would "hand over criminals wanted in other countries so that they may be punished as an example."

**P**UBLIC opinion took a strong turn against narcotics. Politicians spoke out, the press editorialized and the country's bishops expressed hope for the end to "an unbearable nightmare."

"Those who had boasted of being invited to the mafioso parties suddenly claimed they never knew the real identity of their hosts," a local journalist recalled.

Bishop Dario Castrillon of Pereira, questioned by reporters who were suddenly interest-

**The change in the country's attitude toward narcotics surprised the traffickers, who seemed to have grown accustomed to acting with impunity. The best-known operators left Colombia.**

ed in pursuing cocaine stories, admitted he had received money from traffickers "to give to the poor." He added, "I didn't keep one peso. And I warned them that, with this gesture, they would not be saved. I did this to prevent the money from being invested in brothels, the production of drugs or any other crime."

Similarly, the fact that a state of siege had placed all drug offenses under the jurisdiction of military tribunals underlined the widespread suspicion that, through bribes or threats, many judges had been neutralized by the traffickers. At the same time, however, the army feared the impact on itself of this new contact with the drug world.

Attention was also drawn for the first time to the devastating effect that the dumping of excess cocaine base, or *buzuko*, was having on Colombian youth. The product contains many of the toxins that are removed in the final processing of base into cocaine and it is also generally made from lower-quality coca leaves. Sold cheaply and smoked in a mixture with tobacco, it quickly replaced marijuana as a street drug and has resulted in the addiction of hundreds of thousands of youths.

The change in the country's attitude toward narcotics surprised the traffickers, who seemed to have grown accustomed to acting with impunity. The best-known operators quickly left Colombia. Barely a week after Mr. Lara's death, several of them, including Mr. Escobar and Jorge Ochoa, one of three fugitive brothers known as the Ochoa clan, contacted a former Colombian president, Alfonso López Michelsen, who was visiting Panama at the time as an observer in that country's election.

In a newspaper interview several weeks later, Mr. López recalled that Mr. Escobar and Mr. Ochoa told him they represented Colombia's top 100 cocaine dealers, who denied responsibility for the justice minister's death. He said they also wanted him to convey to the government their offer to abandon politics, repatriate their money and help fight the narcotics traffic if they were allowed to return to Colombia.

Then, on May 28, the traffickers met, again in secret in Panama City, with Colombia's attorney general, Carlos Jiménez Gómez. The next day they gave him a detailed memorandum of offer, in which they asked the president to "consider our reincorporation, in the near future, into Colombian society."

In the six-page document, they claimed to control 70 percent to 80 percent of the cocaine traffic, which they said was worth about \$2 billion annually. They also offered to hand over laboratories and clandestine airstrips, to withdraw from the narcotics business, to help substitute other crops for coca leaf and marijuana, to end their involvement in politics and return their capital to the country.

They reiterated that they were neither directly nor indirectly involved in Mr. Lara's murder



A heavily armed Colombian narcotics agent uproots coca bushes in a government drive against drugs that includes moves to extradite major traffickers.

and denied any connection with leftist guerrilla groups who were said to be working with the traffickers. They added that, once dismantled, organizations such as their own would take at least 10 years to rebuild.

In a section of the document called "Suggestions," the traffickers proposed that the extradition treaty with the United States be revised and not be applied retroactively after its revision and that "persecution" of their family members cease. They also asked the president, "if it is considered convenient, to inform the government of the United States of our unconditional plan of surrender."

The attorney general reportedly delivered a note explaining the offer to Alexander Watson, then chargé d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy. Its contents were called to Washington and a reply followed stating that the United States had no interest in dealing with criminals.

**W**ORD of the meetings and the document did not appear in the Colombian press until early July, provoking an immediate political storm. The attorney general, who in Colombia is appointed by Congress and not answerable to the president, said he had

the testing stage, but it will soon be augmented by five helicopters donated by the United States. The program is considered politically important because it will let the State Department tell the U.S. Congress that Colombia is carrying out an effective eradication program under the terms of an amendment that became law last year. The amendment called for the suspension of aid to countries not making "measurable progress" against illegal drugs.

But with home-grown marijuana satisfying a ever greater share of U.S. demand and, in the words of one American official, "no one willing to talk about spraying our own fields," the Drug Enforcement Administration people in the Andean region continue to focus on the cocaine traffic.

Because no herbicide has been found to eradicate coca leaf plants, enforcement efforts here have concentrated first on arresting traffickers, finding airstrips, confiscating aircraft and destroying laboratories and, most recently, on controlling imports of ether and acetone, one of the other of which must be used in transforming coca base into pure cocaine.

Priority is also now being given to extradition requests by the United States, which has made 27 such requests and sought the provisional arrest of 56 other people suspected of being traffickers. Of these, 14 are in detention and, while no one has yet been extradited, officials of both governments expect the long legal procedures in some of the cases to be completed soon.

Officials here also said fear of extradition to the United States had prompted some traffickers to try to persuade local judges to bring charges against them so they might be forced to serve prison terms first in Colombia. "It's a strange situation," an official noted. "They used to threaten any judge who dared bring charges. Now they want to have a record here."

But even presuming all possible good intentions, the government continues to face enormous difficulties, not only because of the many clandestine airstrips and laboratories but also because of the truly international dimension of the trafficking operation.

Drug enforcement sources in Bogotá said there was mounting evidence of relocation by major operators. They said Mr. Escobar had recently been photographed loading cocaine onto an aircraft in Nicaragua and a major laboratory had been discovered in Panama City soon after huge loads of ether arrived at the Colón Free Zone on Panama's Atlantic coast.

Further, because of the easy availability of essential chemicals in the United States, the sources said they expected more laboratories to open in southern Florida — 14 have been found in the last six months — to process cocaine from imported base. At the same time, they said they were receiving reports of increased processing and trafficking through Brazil, which offers a potentially lucrative domestic market for cocaine and conveniently borders Bolivia and Peru.

Tomorrow: What other countries are doing.

## Illicit Drug Trade Almost Stopped Twice This Century — but Only Briefly

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Twice in this century the supply of illicit drugs has been almost completely eliminated. Both times the hiatus was brief.

From the mid-19th century, when the hypodermic needle was invented and the modern era of drug addiction began, until the 1960s, drug enforcement worldwide was directed largely at opiates — morphine and heroin.

During the first third of the 20th century, millions of addicts around the world could buy pure, medical morphine legally diverted from legitimate pharmaceutical factories. Clandestine heroin labs were virtually unknown.

It was estimated then that the legitimate factories produced 10 times what was needed for medical purposes. But that was corrected after the 1931 Geneva Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Tight controls were placed on the manufacture of morphine everywhere.

For a few years drug abuse almost disappeared.

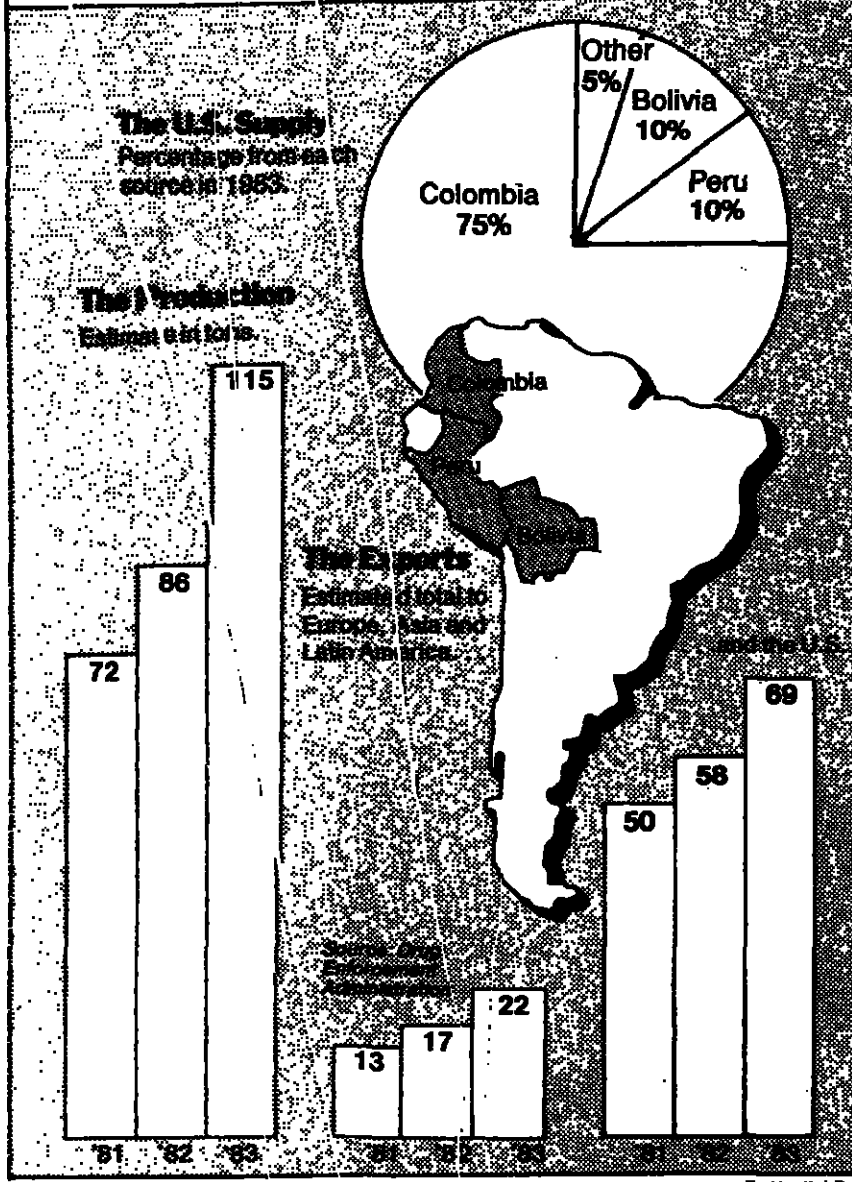
However, the world's drug traffickers quickly displayed the resilience and resourcefulness that remain the hallmark of the illicit drug trade today. They went directly to the source — opium poppy farmers in Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece, among other countries. Illicit heroin manufacture began in Paris and Marseille.

The sources for the raw materials and the manufacturing sites have changed over the years as enforcement has made production difficult in one location or another. But all the while, illicit drug trafficking has continued at full tilt, barely affected by the world's drug-control strategies.

The only exception, the second brief hiatus, came during World War II, when French heroin labs could not operate because of the enormous military efforts to prevent smuggling of all kinds.

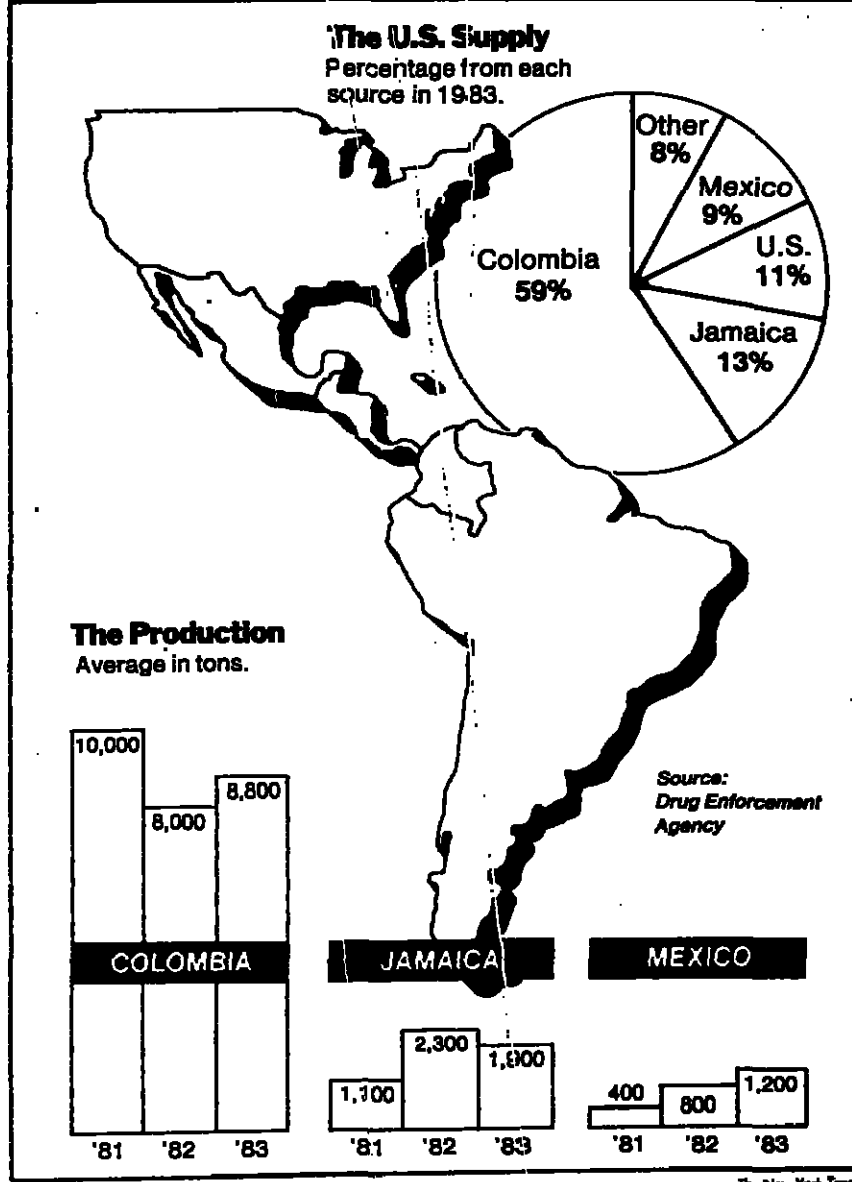
## COCAINE

Deep in the jungle, most often, peasants stamp on coca leaves soaked in water, kerosene and calcium carbide. The white paste that seeps out is treated with sulfuric acid, then filtered and dried. After several more steps with more chemicals, it becomes cocaine. About 300 pounds of leaves produce one pound of cocaine.



## MARIJUANA

A mature cannabis plant, 12 to 16 weeks old, can be 20 feet tall with an 8-inch trunk. If the farmer strips only the select flowering tops and some of the leaves, each plant produces only about one pound of marijuana. Some growers chop up and sell the entire plant, leaving it to dealers to sift out the debris.



## Some Governments Using Drugs As Political Tool, U.S. Aides Say

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. officials say most Americans are not even aware of some of the most serious ramifications of drug abuse.

As Dr. Carlton E. Turner, director of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, put it: "How do you think the PLO funds their activities? And the Syrians in the Bekaa Valley? Lebanon, where much of the world's hashish is produced."

"It's with drugs," he added. "This is a very critical part of the drug problem."

In Burma, Communist insurgents control the northern part of the country, and the government has been unable to dislodge them, largely because they bring in millions of dollars by growing opium poppies.

And in Peru, Marxist guerrillas of the Shining Path have been using weapons and explosives they buy with money collected from Peruvian coca dealers.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, said: "People come to me and say the big issue is terrorism now. Well, that's true. But where are the terrorists getting their money? They're getting it from drugs. If you want to fight terrorism, you've got to fight drugs."

In a major statement on international narcotics control, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said: "Money from drug smugglers supports terrorists. Terrorists assist drug traffickers. And organized crime works hand in hand with these other outlaws for their own profit."

"It is an example of a larger and relatively new kind of foreign policy problem," he added. "It is part of a trend toward international lawlessness."

Mr. Shultz also said that "what may be most disturbing is the mounting evidence" of "the complicity of some Communist governments in the drug trade." Cuba, he said, "uses drug smugglers to funnel arms to Communist insurgents and terrorists."



## ARTS / LEISURE

## The Discouraged 'Crusaders'

Prosperity With Formula Music That Is Beneath Their Intelligence

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**PARKS**—The Crusaders took 1984-1985 as a streamlined, vamp-soul-funk band whose albums went gold with regularity and whose backing was considered essential for the gold sales of recordings by intelligent commercial artists like Steely Dan, Joni Mitchell and Ray Charles.

Adding guitarist Larry Carlton, they became the model combination of jazz feel with rock commerciality. Their riffs and texture were copied and producers said, "We want a Crusaders sound."

Joe Sample, Wilton Felder and Six Hooper (piano, tenor sax and drums) dropped out of Texas Southern University in 1958 and, with trombonist Wayne Henderson and two others, invested full time in their Modern Jazz Sextet. They were lured and were fine-tuned like the Modern Jazz Quartet.

Moving to Los Angeles, they called themselves the Nightbirds and played dances and ballrooms and backed up pop acts in Las Vegas. That was not much fun and seemed to lead nowhere. Returning to their roots as the Jazz Crusaders, they grew discouraged by modest success despite hard swing, tight ensembles and positive reviews. They took a year off and then reformed minus the "Jazz."

Sample, a sensitive man with a trim beard and professional thoughtfulness, described the philosophy behind the odyssey before last week's concert in the Palais des Congrès. "You can't just sit around and wait for things to be the way you'd like them. This is an old conversation. The regime guys fought change, the dinkies fought change, and now it looks like fusion jazz is dying because it won't change. In order to keep yourself working, you have to excite people."

These are intelligent, highly professional musicians who have

grown prosperous playing formula music that is often beneath their intelligence, though they invented the formula. It is not bad taste, rather an absence of taste; not enough flavor, it lacks herbs, the sauce comes out of a can. At this point the question can be asked: Crusaders for what?

Felder's bright, clean tenor saxophone—in the King Curtis tradition—has been much imitated, and his complex harmonic ensembles and binary rhythmic bass. With a sweet smile, he looked down at the floor while talking. "It's hard for young people who play jazz today to find others in their own bracket to play with. These days kids who play music tend to dye their hair purple and find some gimmick to get rich quick."

They grew up together in Houston, Texas; they have worked together for 26 years. Sample picked up Felder's train of thought with a six-second break, like between two tracks on an LP. "A lot of them stop there," he said. "Playing jazz is hard. These years of music building and mental training. These guys say they make a lot of money. Why they say that, I don't learn more." But their mistake is the fact that styles change in five years—hell, five months—and

then somebody else comes up and they're finished.

The drummer Ndugu Chancler, a recording studio ace who has played with Miles Davis, Herbie Hancock and on Michael Jackson's "Thriller" album, replaced Six Hooper about a year ago. He looked straight ahead thinking hard, and spoke with intense grammatical precision. "It defines the basic laws of music. It's like a gold rush. Even if a kid practices hard and interests himself in all sorts of musical facets, the people he plays with most likely won't know anything at all. He's spinning his wheels. He's frustrated. He says, 'I better forget what I know and do what everyone else is doing.' So he dyes his hair purple, too."

"Musical standards are so low right now that it's embarrassing to experienced players like us, who have spent half our lifetime learning our craft. We have this whole stored-up bank of knowledge, technique, feeling and integrity, and we often have to sacrifice it all to stay in the mainstream and keep working."

The Crusaders: London, Hammermith Odeon, Sept. 19, 20; Birmingham, Sept. 22; Manchester, Sept. 23; Newcastle, Sept. 24; Edinburgh, Sept. 25; Dublin, Sept. 27; tour of Japan, Sept. 29-Oct. 24



Crusaders: Chancler (left), Felder (upper right), Sample.

## A Return Visit to Bombay With Zubin Mehta

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

**BOMBAY**—Zubin Mehta practically bounded into the back seat of a black Mercedes, wishing that all 130 members of his New York Philharmonic could taste and feel the city as he did.

"Look at that!" he said, waving vaguely toward ramshackle stalls selling flatbread, "I'm sorry my orchestra can't live the streets and eat off the streets. Our tours are too prophylactic. My musicians are brushing their teeth with mineral water."

"Look at that!" he said, motioning toward the pathetic tarpaper juggies in which tens of thousands of Bombay's impoverished pavement dwellers are born, live and die and leave new generations behind. "This you don't have in America."

Like most Indian Parsis, or Zoroastrians whose ancestry originated in Persia, Mehta never lived in a juggle. He went to private school, played cricket, sang, sang violin and piano and, at age 16, conducted a full rehearsal of the Western-symphony orchestra that his father founded here. But he has an affinity for the crowded, vibrant Bombay he left behind 30 years ago to study music in Vienna. Bombay's population has quadrupled since then and it has begun to rival Calcutta in decay.

"I used to live in this lovely town of 2 million people, but nobody keeps it up any more. Look at that building. See how elegant it is? Next year it will be black and dirty. Why don't they keep it up? Look at this. It's like Mexico," he complained in his characteristic rapid-fire conversation.

At the end of a six-week, 13-city tour of Asia, Mehta has brought an orchestra to his native Bombay for the first time since 1967, when he toured with the Los Angeles Philharmonic. Mehta and the orchestra

were received enthusiastically by 3,000 Bombay concertgoers Sunday night at the Shantimukhanda Hall, where the program opened with the Indian and U.S. national anthems. Substituting Dvorak's New World Symphony for the scheduled Beethoven's Concerto No. 3 for piano and orchestra (because the concert piano was out of tune), the Philharmonic played two encores after thunderous standing ovations.

It has been a triumphant tour for Mehta, who in an admittedly petulant outburst in 1977 proclaimed that he would never tour in India again. In 1977 he was snubbed by the prime minister, Morarji Desai, for his association with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

"I can't make them [the New York Philharmonic musicians] responsible for my temporary outburst. I can only tell you I'm very happy to be back," Mehta said.

Judging from the sold-out concerts he has conducted in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, Indian music lovers are glad, too. Upon arriving at the state Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday—in a two-tone beige Rolls-Royce—Mehta was greeted by one of the discordant brass bands that traditionally play at Indian weddings. He was given a tummy rub by a "Chennettee" underneath a huge banner proclaiming, "Bombay's Nankhathai Bank Welcomes Zubin and His Band."

Billboards all over the city celebrate the arrival of "our Zubin," and large crowds have turned out to greet him at public appearances, including many of the 90,000 Parsis who remain in the dwindling Zoroastrian communities here.

Mehta's father, Mehl, who at 75 still conducts a youth symphony in Los Angeles and is active in other concert projects, founded the Bombay Symphony in the 1930s after listening to musicians from Italian operatic companies who stopped

on their way to Australia and Shanghai and other places in the East.

Besides conducting three full orchestral concerts and a chamber concert here, Mehta is reacquainting himself with his roots, visiting the neighborhood where he grew up, his old school, the field where he played cricket and the homes of relatives. "Two of my concerts are for relatives," he said.

But the maestro's penchant for outspokenness on controversial issues was not completely subdued by his wave of nostalgia for India; during a press conference on Saturday he suggested that democracies and dictatorships are not always distinctly separable—a seeming reference to charges that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has been gradually moving India toward the kind of suppression of civil rights and authoritarian central rule that she carried out during the 1975-77 "emergency" era.

In an interview, Mehta said he was, indeed, thinking of India when he made the remark, and particularly of the prime minister's recent dissolution of popularly elected governments in the northern Indian states of Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab, and of the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, where a Gandhi-appointed governor summarily dismissed an opposition state government in favor of



Zubin Mehta

leadership allied with the prime minister's party.

"I think she has done in her own way a pretty good job, but anyone running a country with the problems and enormous size and diversity of this country must dream of benevolent dictatorship," Mehta said. "I feel it has gone to a bad stage. First there was Kashmir, then Punjab, and now Andhra Pradesh. What is she doing? I ask a lot of my friends this question."

## D. H. Lawrence Novel Gets Mixed Reviews; Sales Good

By Marcus Eliason  
Associated Press

**LONDON**—A long-lost semi-autobiographical novel by D. H. Lawrence has emerged from its time warp to a mixed reception from the critics, but the publisher says it is selling well.

The hostile reviews call "Mr. Noon" mediocre, overwritten and boring. But others have hailed its appearance, not only for its literary value but for the light it casts on the author's life and sexual attitudes, hitherto portrayed in such classics as "Sons and Lovers" and "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

The novelist Anthony Burgess called "Mr. Noon" "something very like a major novel and one of immense autobiographical interest," while the weekly Listener welcomed it for filling in a major gap in Lawrence's development as a man and a writer.

"Mr. Noon" was completed in 1921 but was never published. Although long by today's standards, it is believed that it was too sexually explicit for its time.

In 1972 the manuscript was ac-

quired by the Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas in Austin. It was published last week by Cambridge University Press.

The first part, 93 of the 292 pages of "Mr. Noon," is a novella that was published in 1934 and describes the sexual adventures of a young man growing up in provincial England.

The second part, only now published, chronicles the experiences of the Lawrence-like Gilbert Noon in Europe, focusing on his elopement with the wife of an English professor.

Noon's elopement is believed to be a thinly disguised account of Lawrence's romance with Frieda von Richthofen-Wackley, whom he lured away from her English husband in 1912 and wed, a marriage that lasted until his death in 1930. James Fenton of The Times found Noon's implied boasts of sexual prowess tiresome and wrote that by the climax of the book, "it has been going round in circles for some time." He cited passages of writing that he thought were "blatherings."

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## YOUR BUSINESS ADDRESS IN SWITZERLAND

Use business capacities and facilities with conference room and relax from a Swiss administrator.

P.O.B. 310, CH 1211 Geneva, Miremont, Switzerland.

## INTERNATIONAL GEMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

CERTIFICATES ACCEPTED AND RECOGNIZED ALL OVER THE WORLD

ANTWERP NEW YORK

ONE WEEK INTENSIVE DIAMOND AND COLORED STONES COURSES

For more information

Scholarship 1/77-2018 Antwerp Tel: 03/222.07.58 Belgium

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Appears every WEDNESDAY

To place and advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements)

or

Max FERRERO,

181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Tel: 747.12.65. Telex: 613595.

## Roger Rees's 'Hamlet' Goes Astray; King Is a Lightweight in 'Henry VIII'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON**—The Royal Shakespeare Company's new Stratford "Hamlet" is Roger Rees, late of "Nicholas Nickleby," bringing with him still an air of Victorian deprivation. When he arrives back in Denmark quite literally in rags

have is a kind of al fresco chat show in which the sisters carry on interminably about their offstage lives while on stage nothing at all happens until the unseen father dies and the sun sets and we are allowed to go home.

But this is not, despite its rustic melancholy and the presence of the three sisters (Covington, Sylvester Le Touzel and Cecily Hobbs), another stab at Chekhov-on-Tonnes. Rather it represents the dying fall of a more local tradition, all those plays by Enid Bagnold and N.C. Hunter and Wynyard Brown in which the decline of the nation was vaguely linked to the impossibility of finding a really good gardener.

Saunders goes one further and sets up a kind of extramural philosophy debate among the teacups: His three daughters are neatly representative of recent social catastrophes (one is an unwed mother-to-be, one an unreconstructed hippie and one a graduate of yoga, zen and I Ching), and as they drift through the usual topics, from whatever happened to the 1960s through the bomb to individual re-

sponsibility, it becomes clear that we are trapped in the corner by the wrong people at the wrong party. Meanwhile, Watford brings out the tea tray with her best clenched smile, and one can only hope that with father at last dead upstairs she manages to get away from the daughters and into a really good tour of "Brief Encounter."

Le Touzel, exploding out of a pink coverall, and Covington, desperately trying to remember what got her into welfare work, try to breathe something like life into a dead debate about personal morality, but the endurance award must go to Oliver's narrator who has to stand around without giggling while the sisters say things like, "I feel like eating a surflet of burnt flesh." It might have been a good idea in that case to have had a barbecue instead of just the tea.

Say what you like about the collapse of human and social standards from the '60s to the '80s, at least nobody else writes plays like this any more. In the '60s they were still getting Arts Council grants for them.

## IT'S WONDERFUL TO BE A WINNER!

Now try the Lottery with only 80,000 Tickets

Yes, only 80,000 tickets participate in the 119th Austrian Lottery, bringing YOU closer to BIG WINS like these:

1st Prize: US \$ 612,000.00

2nd Prize: US \$ 255,000.00

3rd Prize: 204,000.00 2 Prizes of: 153,000.00

3 Prizes of: 102,000.00 31 Prizes of: 51,000.00

PLUS 44,861 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 25,500.00

Total Prize Money: \$ 18,496,850.00

• Your winning chances are the best in Europe, since one out of every two tickets wins at least the cost of the ticket.

• All winnings paid out tax-free in any currency, anywhere.

• For your protection, the Austrian Lottery is under strict government control.

Make a date with Luck! Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

to

PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL

Official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Marshfield St. Since 1913 1061 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the 119th Austrian National Lottery.

Name

Address

City/Country ZIP

HOW MAIL TODAY • WIN TOMORROW • MAIL TODAY • WIN

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

12 av George V tel 723 32 32

PARIS - FRANCE

happy crazy '84

CRAZY HORSE

far and away the best nude revue in the universe

LOEWS MONTE-CARLO

phone: (934) 50.85.00

SBM - LOEWS CASINO

Casino - Restaurant - Show-Jack

Best night entertainment

Ship show until 2 a.m.

V.O. MONTE CARLO - PARAMOUNT ODEON - FORUM LES HALLES

STEVE WONDER NOUVEL ALBUM

La Fille en Rouge

ONE WEEK INTENSIVE DIAMOND AND COLORED STONES COURSES

For more information

Scholarship 1/77-2018 Antwerp Tel: 03/222.07.58 Belgium

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Appears every WEDNESDAY

To place and advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements)

or

Max FERRERO,

181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Tel: 747.12.65. Telex: 613595.

Chagall Exhibition Planned

The Associated Press

**LONDON**—An exhibition of 150 paintings, plus drawings, etchings and stained glass, by the Russian-born artist Marc Chagall will be staged at the Royal Academy of Arts in London Jan. 11-31 and the Philadelphia Museum of Art May 12-July 7, the academy said.

Saunders has never been a man to let his characters say one word when a hundred will do. What we

Stingfellow's

LONDON'S FAMOUS NIGHTSPOT

SUPERB FRENCH RESTAURANT & DISCOTHEQUE

A La Carte 8p.m. til 1.30a.m. Breakfast 1.30a.m. til 2.30a.m.

STAR PARTY DISCO 11.30p.m. til 3.00a.m.

Upper St. Martin's Lane, London WC2H 9EF

Tel: 01-240 5534

STOPPED ONLY BRIEFLY

12 av George V tel 723 32 32

PARIS - FRANCE

happy crazy '84

CRAZY HORSE

far and away the best nude revue in the universe

LOEWS MONTE-CARLO

phone: (934) 50.85.00

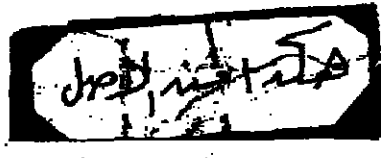
SBM - LOEWS CASINO

Casino - Restaurant - Show-Jack



[illegible]





# BUSINESS / FINANCE

U.S. Stocks  
Report, Page 8

Page 9

## Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.10
AMEX high/low	P.12	Price/earnings	P.13
NYSE prices	P.12	Gold markets	P.9
NYSE high/low	P.12	Interest rates	P.12
Commodity prices	P.14	Market summary	P.8
Commodity high/low	P.14	Oil prices	P.13
Commodity futures	P.14	Stocks	P.12
Commodity options	P.14	Other markets	P.14

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1984

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### U.S. Companies Reassess Incentives for Expatriates

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
International Herald Tribune

**B**RUSSELS — "I feel like a lightning rod," says a New York-based personal administrator in charge of his company's expatriates. "You can't win when you send them abroad and you can't win when you bring them home."

A familiar problem for any U.S. multinational company is making a deal sweet enough to get an executive to go abroad without making it so sweet that he would not return home.

Expatriates have always been treated differently from their colleagues back home by U.S. companies. Typically, a company offers the expatriate a housing allowance, a cost-of-living adjustment and a tax equalization scheme.

But with the dollar at record highs against most European currencies, people at the home base hear such tales of executives eating every day at Le Grand Vefour or L'Archevêque in Paris, of fledgling young executives living in gothic mansions in rent-free Brussels or of Hush-Puppy wearers buying up Church's shoes and Turnbull and Asser shirts in London at about half the price they are in New York.

Many U.S. multinationals with generous expatriate packages are reassessing these policies, wondering whether the expatriate deserves this extra attention. Other companies that provide stipendium benefits are asking themselves whether they should increase their packages for expatriates to keep up with the competition and attract the good people they need.

U.S. expatriates in Europe are by no means equal. What visible expat specialists you get depends for whom you work.

There are the hard-nosed corporate approach of IBM and Hewlett-Packard. These companies do not believe that expatriates need a special deal on top of housing and cost-of-living allowances. The special deal is the mobility allowance — the most visible benefit an expatriate can receive. It is also an expensive exercise for the company. On average the premium is equal to 15 percent of an executive's annual base salary. For example, an executive who is earning \$80,000 a year will get an additional \$12,000 annually. But it is really costing the company between \$20,000 and \$24,000 after paying the executive's additional taxes.

"It is an aberration to pay a premium to an expatriate that is coming to live in a prime location like Geneva," says Christian Gauthier, who is responsible for European recruitment at Hewlett-Packard in Geneva. "It doesn't make any economic sense and is completely irrational. It can even have a negative and perverse effect because a guy from New Jersey, for instance, will not have the incentive to go back."

But even hard-nosed companies consider Iraq (viewed as the most dangerous posting), the rest of the Middle East, Nigeria and parts of Asia as hardship posts and pay their executives up to an additional 40 percent of their annual base salary after taxes.

There are in-between companies such as Dow Jones that give their expatriates just enough of a financial push to get them on the plane — a one-shot relocation allowance intended to cover the cost of new appliances.

But most U.S. companies as well as the major U.S. banks still operate under the assumption that the expatriate is worthy of special attention. "If our expats didn't get the 15-percent location premium, I am convinced they wouldn't move," says Annette Martin, supervisor of personnel administration Europe for Honeywell in Brussels. "The loss of the spouse's second income is becoming more and more of a problem."

General Electric, after reassessing its expatriate policy, has decided against cutting down on the expatriate premium, which currently averages about 15 percent.

The premium really acts as a psychological bait. It is difficult to generalize that expatriates with the premium system get a better deal than expatriates without it.

Says William Ferguson, GE's manager for employee relations for Europe, the Middle East and Africa: "Companies that aren't paying a premium to their expats may be offering other benefits like higher salaries and company cars."

Many U.S. companies wonder whether the expatriate deserves all this extra attention.

### UAW Says GM Given New Offer

6,000 Are Idled After Walkouts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DETROIT** — The United Auto Workers' president, Owen Bieber, said Tuesday that the union gave General Motors Corp. a formal counteroffer on wages. It hopes will permit negotiations to be wrapped up quickly on a new contract.

Mr. Bieber said the counteroffer also covers some job security issues, while the UAW vice president, Donald Ephlin, said that many of the issues related to job security have been resolved.

The counteroffer came as General Motors laid off 1,000 more workers because of walkouts at 12 of its most profitable facilities. It brought the number laid off to 6,000.

One analyst said the walkout was costing GM \$27 million a day, and the UAW said its members were losing \$6 million a day in wages.

Mr. Bieber said that if the negotiations were not concluded Tuesday or Wednesday, the union would have to reassess its position.

He said GM is considering the UAW's proposal but he did not say when it would reply.

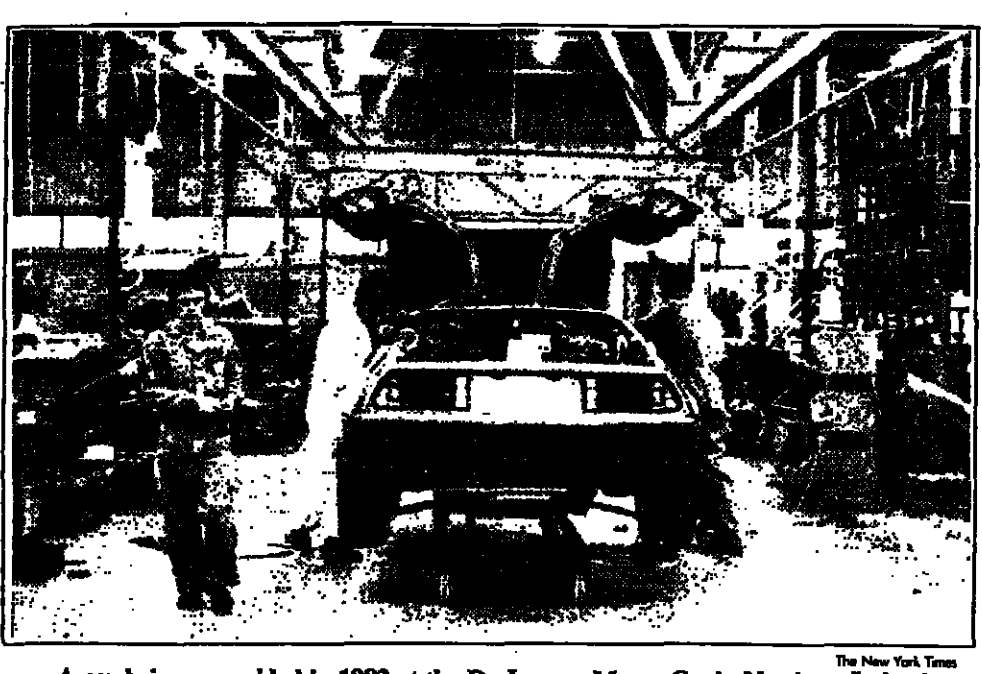
"There have been some advances made," he said, adding, "There are still some sticking points on job security and economics."

More than 62,000 UAW members remained on strike Tuesday at GM facilities over local disputes not covered by the national contract, and the walkouts were disrupting operations at the factories that supply the truck plants.

Officials at GM's Chevrolet Pontiac Canada body plant in Marion, Indiana, said they were furloughing 523 workers Tuesday. About 200 workers at a Chevrolet Truck and Bus Plant in Indianapolis and more than 300 at GM's Inland Dayton Division in Dayton, Ohio, were told not to report for work, company officials said.

"I think there are going to be a lot of ripple effects. To prevent parts backup, they'll have to shut down a lot of plants," said David Healy, an analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert in New York.

(Reuters, AP)



A car being assembled in 1982 at the De Lorean Motor Co. in Northern Ireland.

### Small Businesses in Belfast Pick Up The Pieces From the De Lorean Crash

By Barnaby J. Feder  
New York Times Service

**BELFAST** — The picture that sits on the desk of Simon Bellamy, the managing director of Interior Trim Ltd., is not a family snapshot. It is a photo of one of two gold-plated De Lorean sports cars built before ill-fated De Lorean Motor Co. Ltd. went bankrupt in 1982.

"It represents a lot of blood, sweat and tears to me," said Mr. Bellamy, 33, who was formerly production manager of CP Trim Ltd., a seal-maker dragged to financial ruin when the De Lorean venture collapsed.

For Mr. Bellamy, the De Lorean years proved to be an upsetting but exciting and career-enhancing experience. After CP Trim went into receivership in the spring of 1982, he quickly became involved in setting up Trimtech Ltd., a successor company that was able to retire some of CP's stunned work force.

Many other small-business executives here in the most economically depressed part of Britain fared far worse in the De Lorean collapse.

Although the British followed John Z. De Lorean's recent trial and acquittal on cocaine-smuggling charges with interest, there was little sympathy for the former

General Motors Corp. executive, whose vision of an automobile industry here proved so seductive to government officials, business executives and workers.

John De Lorean was totally insensitive to the plight of those here," said Malcolm Stevens, chairman of the bankrupt Altona Woodcraft Ltd., which supplied De Lorean Motor with specially designed plywood partitions for the trunk and other interior sections of the sleek, gold-winged car.

During the years he operated here, Mr. De Lorean had alternately kind and harsh words for the business conditions and the labor force in Northern Ireland. Attempts to reach him this week through his lawyers in Los Angeles for a response were unsuccessful.

Some 2,000 creditors are listed on the ledgers of Mr. De Lorean's bankrupt Irish company, which in turn is thought to be the largest creditor of the American parent company now involved in bankruptcy proceedings in Detroit.

The largest loser is probably the British taxpayer, who may recover little of the almost \$100 million the government furnished to De Lorean Motor in grants, secured loans and bank guarantees for the venture. In fact, though, the bottom line on the British government's investment is not so clear.

De Lorean Motor directly em-

ployed as many as 2,600 workers, many of whom had been unemployed, and the indirect effects of their spending reduced the net cost to Britain. As one development official said wryly of the difficulty of adding everything up, the true total would have to be detailed enough to include the benefit to state-owned British Airways of Mr. De Lorean's penchant for flying across the Atlantic on the expensive Concorde aircraft when coming to press the government for more money.

The largest commercial creditor, among the 700 or so that have filed claims with the liquidators so far, is Renault, the French carmaker, which says it is owed more than \$15.3 million for engines and gearboxes it supplied British Steel Corp., some oil companies, Good-year Tire & Rubber Co. and a number of well-known British and American auto component makers are also on the list.

However, a look at the 230 or so claims from Northern Ireland shows how deeply Mr. De Lorean's dream spread in Northern Ireland during the four years between the government's decision to gamble on the venture and its liquidation in the autumn of 1982. The Ulster claims total just \$5.4 million. They range from bankrupt CP Trim's

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

### Dollar Powers To Records in 'Crazy Scramble'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The U.S. dollar soared to new heights Tuesday before profit-taking eroded some of the gains in New York. But most dealers predict continuing strength for the dollar.

In New York trading that was nervous and volatile, the dollar hit 3.12 Deutsche marks in trading before falling back to just over 3.08 DM at the finish. The British pound fell to \$1.2195 before bouncing back to \$1.2365. Some dealers now are predicting 3.20 DM to the dollar and a \$1 pound.

Trading had reached fever pitch around midday in London, when what dealers described as the "herd mentality" of market sentiment pushed the dollar above a quoted 3.12 DM and the pound down to \$1.2320. The pound closed at \$1.2320, down from Monday's \$1.2415, and the dollar finished at 3.0915 DM in late profit-taking, from 3.0720 the previous day.

A dealer at a British clearing bank said, "It was a sudden, crazy scramble for dollars. Everyone seemed to decide at once that the U.S. markets will take the dollar higher today and they wanted to buy more before America opens."

Earlier in the day, the dollar

reached its second consecutive record high in Paris, where it was fixed at 9.5170 French francs, up from a record 9.3835 francs Monday.

"Everyone is waiting for some correction," said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York. "We were waiting at 2.88 German marks, at 2.99 marks, at 3 marks and despite the slight drop today it still hasn't happened."

European central banks offered little or no resistance to the dollar's rise.

The U.S. Treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, said that the United States has not intervened in foreign exchange markets to bring down the value of the dollar although the Reagan administration is concerned about the currency's strength.

Mr. Regan, in an interview published Tuesday in The Washington Post, said: "We had hoped that a decline in the value of the dollar would be helpful to our trade deficit."

"But we have reaffirmed our position that we would only intervene if the market is disorderly," he said, adding that he did not now consider this to be so. (UPI, Reuters, WP)

### Continental Illinois Bailout Is Estimated at \$16 Billion

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — The chairman of the House Banking Committee, Ferdinand St. Germain, estimated Tuesday that the federal and private costs of keeping Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. in business would total more than \$16 billion when all forms of assistance are considered.

Representative St. Germain, a Rhode Island Democrat, opened the investigation by the House Banking subcommittee on financial institutions into the Chicago-based bank's financial troubles. He sharply criticized federal bank regulators for not identifying sooner

the Chicago-based bank's problems, which were due to shaky energy-related loans.

In addition to the \$4.5 billion that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. used to buy the bank's bad loans, Mr. St. Germain said the corporation also supplied \$1 billion worth of new capital to the bank, the Federal Reserve supplied the institution with \$7.2 billion through its "discount window" and commercial banks, at the suggestion of the regulators, moved more than \$4 billion to the bank.

### U.S. Imports Help Japan To Recover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Japan's economy, helped by brisk exports and a rapidly recovering corporate capital spending, recovered steadily in September, the Economic Planning Agency reported Tuesday.

In its monthly economic review, the agency said that Japanese companies, led by manufacturers, are revising capital spending plans upwards.

The report noted exports rose 12.7 percent by volume in August from a year earlier. Exports to the United States, especially electronic products, accounted for 36.4 percent of Japan's total sales overseas.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States for the first eight months of 1984 rose to a record \$20.218 billion, more than the \$18.181-billion surplus for all of 1983, according to the Finance Ministry. (The United States puts the 1983 surplus at \$20.7 billion.)

A private U.S.-Japanese panel had warned on Monday that the growing trade surplus was causing "an unacceptable level of friction" and damaging bilateral relations.

The United States-Japan Advisory Commission, created by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, called for Japan's further opening of its market to foreign imports.

But the planning agency said that with the recovery of domestic demand, Japan's imports are increasing rapidly, rising in August 22.8 percent by volume from a year earlier level. (UPI, Reuters)

### Bundesbank Reports Recovery Strengthening

By Warren Gerdler  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — The West German economy has recovered the quick pace that it lost to the 50-day metalworkers' strike during the second quarter, the Bundesbank reported Tuesday.

In its September report, the Bundesbank pointed to strong foreign demand, fueled by an increasingly strong dollar, and improved domestic demand for capital goods as the chief factors of quicker growth beginning in July.

For July, foreign orders for manufactured goods rose 11 percent from May and June, and 24 percent from a year earlier, the report said. Domestic orders for capital goods jumped 17 percent in July from a year earlier.

Manufacturing output, with the exception of the construction industry, rose 8 percent in July from May and June, but only 2 percent from the output in the first four months. The Bundesbank cautioned, however, that a significant amount of the increase is due to companies using extra shifts to make good on production lost to the strike.

It said that, irrespective of continued foreign stimulus to the economy, further growth would be dependent largely on the readiness of West German companies to invest and expand.

Producer prices increased at an annual rate of 1.5 percent in June, August and consumer prices rose an annual 1 percent.

The export boom helped to cut West Germany's deficit on current account, which includes merchandise as well as nonmerchandise items such as services, to 100 million DM in July from 3.2 billion DM in June, the report said. The trade surplus in July stood at 3 billion DM, up from 1.3 billion in June.

On Monday, the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, said central bank intervention to brake the dollar's rise is ineffective and should not be pursued.

Asked whether the bank had intervened by its selling of more than \$1 billion in recent weeks, an official said, "Clearly not." He said the bank had merely provided "technical assistance" in finding the appropriate dollar/mark fixing in the currency exchanges.

### German Banks Arrange Large Loan for Russia

The Associated Press

**FRANKFURT** — A West German-led group of nine international banks arranged a 500-million-Deutsche mark (\$166-million) credit for the Soviet Union, the third such loan this year, international banking sources said Tuesday.

Informed bankers, who did not want to be identified, said the seven-year credit would be signed Wednesday by the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank at the Frankfurt headquarters of Commerzbank, the lead manager of the loan.

Bankers said the funds are to be repaid twice annually after four years grace. The interest rate was set at 1/2 point over the London interbank offered rate for the first four years, and 3/4 point over Libor for the remainder of the maturity.

The credit arrangement apparently was not directly linked to trade, but banks participating in the arrangement expect some of the funds to return to their regions.

This year, the Soviet Union has received a \$250-million credit managed by West Germany's Dresdner Bank and a \$100-million loan managed by Deutsche Bank.

## Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Sept. 18, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	10 Marks	100 Marks	1,000 Marks
Amsterdam	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Brussels	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
London	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Paris	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
New York	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Dollar	2 Dollars	3 Dollars	4 Dollars	5 Dollars	10 Dollars	100 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Pound	2 Pounds	3 Pounds	4 Pounds	5 Pounds	10 Pounds	100 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Franc	2 Francs	3 Francs	4 Francs	5 Francs	10 Francs	100 Francs	1,000 Francs
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Lira	2 Liras	3 Liras	4 Liras	5 Liras	10 Liras	100 Liras	1,000 Liras
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	10 Marks	100 Marks	1,000 Marks
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	10 Marks	100 Marks	1,000 Marks
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	10 Marks	100 Marks	1,000 Marks
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	10 Marks	100 Marks	1,000 Marks
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	10 Marks	100 Marks	1,000 Marks
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

	1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	10 Marks	100 Marks	1,000 Marks
Swiss	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
Japanese	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976
West German	2.497	4.994	7.491	9.988	12.485	14.982	17.479	19.976

month Treasury bills	10.20	10.33			
month Treasury Bills	10.35	10.41	Discount Rate	5	5
2's 30-day	10.87	10.85	Call Money	4 1/2	6 3/16
2's 60-day	11.14	11.14	60-day Interbank	4 1/2	6 5/16







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Gold Handshake

## For FCA's Knapp?

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The former chairman of Financial Corp. of America, Charles W. Knapp, was given a \$2-million severance payment by the company's directors before he agreed last month to leave the ailing company, sources said.

One source said William J. Pappas, who succeeded Mr. Knapp, and Edwin J. Gray, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, were angered by the move but the money was deposited in a Swiss account before they could act.

## Sony Tripled 3-Month Profit

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Tuesday that its profit in the third quarter more than tripled from a year earlier, amid surging sales of all product lines and a decrease in interest expenses.

The Japanese electronics company said its profit in the three months ended July 31 rose to 19.25 billion yen, or \$77.9 million, from 6.17 billion yen in the third quarter of 1983.

Revenue rose nearly 13 percent

## Public Service Doubles Its Seabrook Estimate

The Associated Press

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Public Service Co. of New Hampshire has more than doubled its upper estimate of how much it may need to pay its share of finishing the Seabrook nuclear power project, a spokesman for the utility said Tuesday.

The company said it may need as much as \$730 million, up from an estimate of \$350 million in July, to pay its share of finishing Seabrook's first reactor. The spokesman said that the new estimate, filed this month with the Securities and Exchange Commission, represents a "worst case" assessment.

to 310.41 billion yen, from 275.1 billion.

Sony said its profit for the nine months ended July 31 more than tripled to 54.3 billion yen, from 17.11 billion yen a year earlier. Revenue for the nine months rose 13.3 percent to 918.39 billion yen from 810.8 billion.

Third quarter sales of video and audio equipment, televisions and other electronic products were all up, the company said.

Sales to the United States increased 25 percent, offsetting a 5-percent decline in Europe and boosting total overseas sales about 14 percent. Domestic sales rose 9.5 percent.

Sony said its "other income and expenses" category showed a gain of 7.23 billion yen, after a loss of 2.08 billion yen, chiefly through reduction of interest expenses.

## Record Seen This Year

Sony expects record consolidated net income of more than 70 billion yen on record sales of 1.25 trillion yen for the year ending Oct. 31, 1984. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

This compares with a net income of 29.79 billion and sales of 1.24 trillion in the previous year. The previous record net income was 68.60 billion in 1979/80.

## UTC President, Citing Personal Reasons, Resigns

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — The board of United Technologies said Tuesday it has accepted the resignation for personal reasons of Robert J. Carlson as president and director.

Mr. Carlson had been president since May 1983. He was previously executive vice president of the company's power division, supervising Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group, for three and a half years.

The board said a committee had been appointed to work with Harry I. Gray, the chairman, to find a successor. Earlier this year, Mr. Gray agreed to continue as chairman and chief executive officer until Dec. 1, 1985. He turns 65 on Nov. 18.

United Technologies is the 18th largest U.S. industrial concern, with revenues of \$14.7 billion in 1983. The company is a major defense contractor, producing jet and rocket engines and helicopters, and also makes elevators and air conditioners.

## THE BULLION FUND

For qualified investors who understand the benefits of precious metals, privacy, and high yield tax-free appreciation.

The Bullion Fund is an international no-load precious metals fund investing in precious metals and their instruments for safety and profit. Shares are redeemable in gold, silver, and platinum bars and coins, and major currencies.

for more information write to:  
THE BULLION FUND  
Box N6649  
Nassau, Bahamas

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## First Interstate Names O'Neill

First Interstate Ltd. has appointed Michael E. O'Neill a managing director in London, where he will be responsible for the Asia Pacific region. He will take up his new post at the end of September.

He is currently vice president in charge of the United Kingdom and Scandinavia for Continental Illinois Bank in London. First Interstate Ltd. is the merchant-banking arm of the Los Angeles-based First Interstate Bancorp. First Interstate Ltd. had been known as Continental Illinois Ltd. the merchant-bank subsidiary of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., before

it was sold to First Interstate Bancorp earlier this year.

The Bank of Tokyo has appointed Tasuku Takagaki managing director in Tokyo, where his responsibilities will include domestic and international capital-market operations, sovereign lending and foreign-exchange and international financing. He was previously managing director for Europe at the bank's London office. Kunihiro Inagaki will succeed Mr. Takagaki in London.

AB Elektrokoppar, a Swedish aluminum- and copper-product maker and a member of the ASEA Group, has appointed Didrik Normark managing director, beginning in January. Mr. Normark is marketing manager of Granges Metallverken A.B., a copper- and alloy-product maker in Vasteras,

Sweden. He will move to Helsingborg to begin his new job, where he will succeed Nils Molstad, who is retiring.

The International Herald Tribune has named Richard H. Morgan, the newspaper's director of advertising sales for the past 19 years, to the post of associate publisher. Rolf Kranebuhl, Mr. Morgan's deputy since 1980, will succeed him as advertising director. Mr. Morgan will take over the marketing and communications departments of the paper and will continue to maintain high-level sales contacts with advertisers worldwide. Juanita Caspari will become deputy advertising director and Brian Shields marketing director.

— By LYNNE CURRY in London

## Belfast After De Lorean Crash

(Continued from Page 9)

\$1.6 million to \$27 by a local map-maker.

In addition to affecting components makers, De Lorean's collapse left debts to local travel agents, architects, lawyers, hoteliers, a photographer, recruiters, office cleaners, stationers, a locksmith, a manufacturer, and a maker of crystal glassware, among others. Nearly all of the business executives who dealt with De Lorean Motor are uninsured creditors.

"There's not much hope for the uninsured creditors unless we can find someone to sue," said G.B. Duffin, who heads the Belfast office of Pannell Kerr Forster & Co., the joint liquidators.

The surprising thing, according to many here, is that the situation was not worse. Mr. Duffin believes that there have been only a handful of bankruptcies at most.

And development officials, who were worried that the whole affair would add new difficulties to the already tough task of attracting domestic investment, have been relieved to discover that prospective investors have been receptive to the argument that the project's failure is the fault of Mr. De Lorean, the design of his car and increasingly adverse currency and market conditions as the production expanded.

"Businessmen seem to realize that what happened isn't related to Northern Ireland's problems," said Anthony Hopkins, deputy director of the Industrial Development Board.

He maintains that development authorities are now insisting on better business practices from companies they support and steering away from grandiose plans.

"We are concentrating on attracting firms that will employ several hundred people," he said. That change of direction will at least help existing suppliers avoid the trap that the less wary fell into during the De Lorean affair.

"Many of us regarded De Lorean as a government security because the project was so heavily backed by the government," said Mr. Stevens, recalling how his company had borrowed heavily to expand and, just before De Lorean Motor's collapse, had taken delivery of \$770,000 worth of cut plywood that could be used only in the \$25,000 luxury car.

## Official Exchange Rate Of Chile Peso Lowered

Reuters

SANTIAGO — The Chilean peso will be devalued to 115 to the U.S. dollar from 93, effective Tuesday, Finance Minister Luis Escobar said.

The devaluation applies to the official exchange rate. Mr. Escobar made no mention of changes in the three-tier exchange rate system, which also includes a preferential rate for dollar debt service payments and a parallel market rate that is entirely free and legal for private transactions.

## LEgrand

## LEGRAND: Acquisition of an American firm

LEGRAND has acquired a large majority interest in PASS & SEYMOUR, one of the five biggest manufacturers of electrical fittings in the U.S.

PASS & SEYMOUR reported sales of 50 million dollars in 1983, and post-tax earnings of 2.1 million dollars (27 million dollars and 1.3 million dollars respectively in the first half of 1984).

PASS & SEYMOUR employs a workforce of nearly 800. It specializes in switches, socket outlets, plates, ground fault interrupters and electronic timers. This is the only American firm to operate manufacturing facilities on both the East (Syracuse, NY) and West (Los Angeles) coasts, as well as a marketing and assembly subsidiary in Canada.

PASS & SEYMOUR enjoys an excellent reputation in the United States and Canada, and this investment will strengthen LEGRAND's worldwide position in its market while providing it with a foothold in the North American market, which is comparable in size to the entire European market.

Secondly, LEGRAND also intends to take control of CATU, the leading French maker of protective devices for safeguarding against electrical accidents in high, medium and low voltage power transmission grids and installations.

The CATU Group is located in the Paris region, where it employs 200 people. Forecast sales for 1984 come to approximately 90 million francs, of which exports will account for 40%.

This acquisition will open up a market from which LEGRAND has been totally absent until now. Ever-increasing safety requirements make this a particularly promising growth market.

LEGRAND's consolidated half-yearly results are as follows:

(in francs million)	1st half 1984	1st half 1983	%	1983
Sales	1,723.4	1,676.7	+2.8	3,207.6
Net income (Group share)	78.2	83.7	-6.6	129.6

Funds provided from operation (cash flow) 189.4 183.8 +3.1 % 330.3

Consolidated sales are up 5% for the first eight months of the current year.

## NEW ISSUE

This Stock having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SEPTEMBER 1984

3,000,000 Shares

## ESSELTE BUSINESS SYSTEMS INC.

Common Stock

(\$1.00 par value)

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

The First Boston Corporation

International Offering

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Enskilda Securities

Nomura International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

United States Offering

The First Boston Corporation

Bear, Stearns &amp; Co.

Alex. Brown &amp; Sons

Dillon, Read &amp; Co. Inc.

Donaldson, Lufkin &amp; Jenrette

Drexel Burnham Lambert

Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.

Hambrecht &amp; Quist

E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.

Lazard Frères &amp; Co.

Lehman Brothers

PaineWebber

Prudential-Bache

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Salomon Brothers Inc.

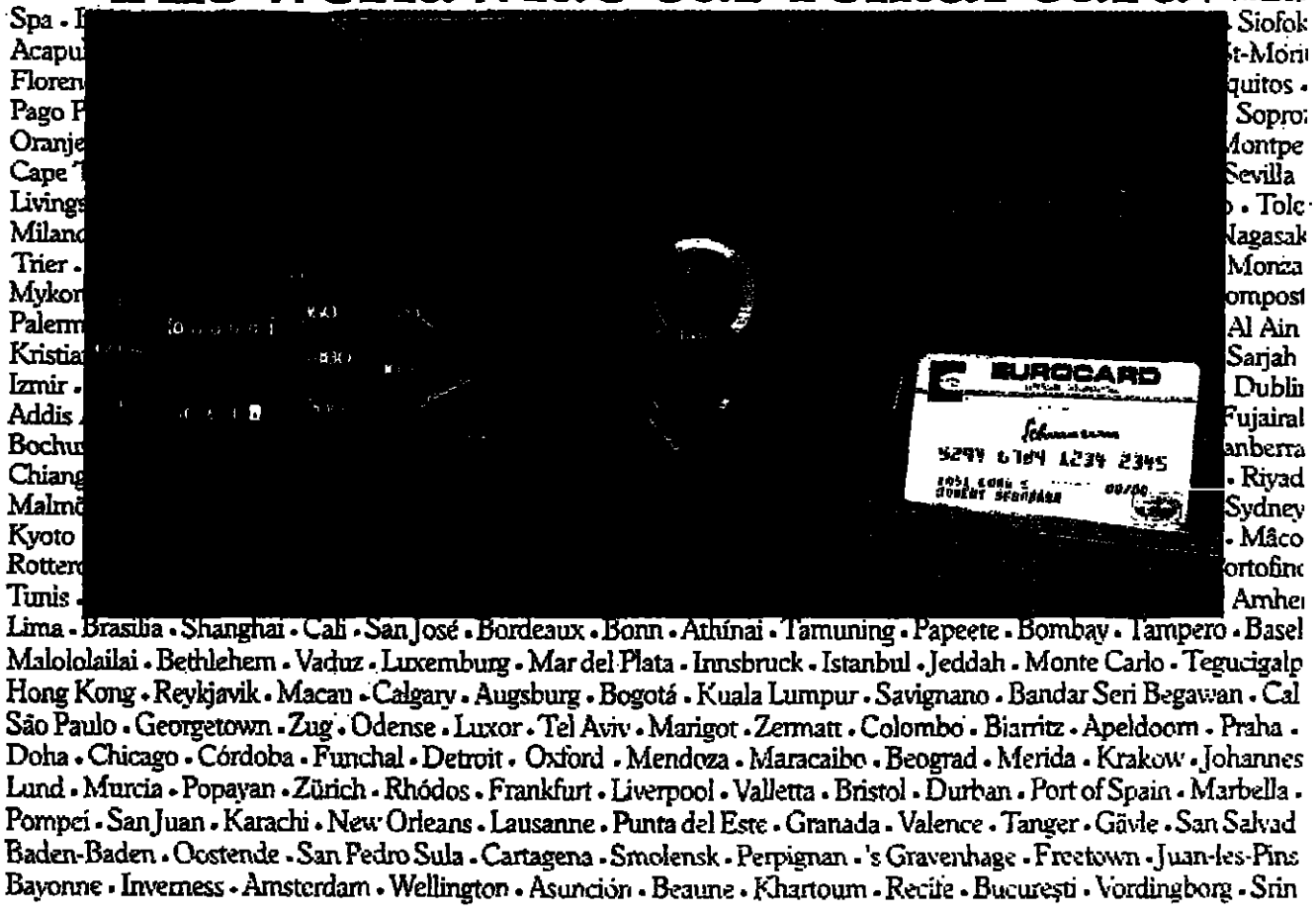
Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.

Wertheim &amp; Co., Inc.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Wherever you go, your Eurocard is welcomed... at more than 3,400,000 establishments worldwide, including all the major car rental companies in thousands of cities. Singapore. Mecca. Faro. Warszawa. Manila. Cuzco. Pontresina. Gibraltar. C. Panama. Delft. Oslo. København. Cairo. Lyon. Aachen. New York. London. Madrid. Göteborg. Basel. Bangkok. Jerba. Ankara. Dubai. Caracas. Linz. San Francisco. Brussels. Rio de Janeiro. Fez. Delphi. Mexico City. Kowloon. Tokyo. Budapest. Jaipur. Brig. Santa Fe. Bregenz. Nassau. Toronto. Peking. La Habana. Limassol. Bratislava. Kos. Guayaquil. Hilversum. Auckland. Managua. Las Palmas. Colombo. Stockholm. Salzburg. Amman. Capri. Pisa. Sa. Antwerpen. Santiago. Helsinki. Haifa. Napoli. Ajdabjan. Kingston. Seoul. Kuwait. Cancun. Orvieto. Buenos Aires. Ottawa. Manaus. Esbjerg. Tucson. Nice. Las Vegas. Bayreuth. Gibraltar. Perth. Montevideo. Bali. Andorra. Cebu. Kitzbühel. Los Angeles. Nanking. Barranquilla. Pointe-à-Pitre. Guatemala City. Moskva. Venezia. Nairobi. Heraclea. Hamilton. La Paz. Sofia. Montreal. Alexandria. San Salvador. Paris. Casablanca. Windhoek. Dakar. Lisboa. Dijon. Leningrad. Dubrovnik. Kinshasa. Boston. Wien. St. James. Brugge. Belize. Brno. Santo Domingo. Viña del Mar. Düsseldorf. Aix-en-Provence. Dallas. Berlin. Katmandu. Utrecht. Cádiz. Hudiksvall. Damascus. Taipei. Marrakech. Liège. Roma. Ulm. Sp. Acapulco. Floren. Pago P. Oranje. Cape T. Living. Miland. Trier. Mykon. Kristian. Izmir. Addis. Bochum. Chiang. Malmed. Kyoto. Rotterdam. Tunis. Lima. Brasilia. Shanghai. Cali. San José. Bordeaux. Bonn. Athina. Jamuning. Papeete. Bombay. Tampere. Basel. Malololailai. Bethlehem. Vaduz. Luxemburg. Mar del Plata. Innsbruck. Istanbul. Jeddah. Monte Carlo. Tegucigalpa. Hong Kong. Reykjavik. Macao. Calgary. Augsburg. Bogotá. Kuala Lumpur. Savignano. Bandar Seri Begawan. Cal. São Paulo. Georgetown. Zug. Odense. Luxor. Tel Aviv. Marigot. Zermatt. Colombo. Biarritz. Apeldoorn. Praha. Doha. Chicago. Córdoba. Funchal. Detroit. Oxford. Mendoza. Maracaibo. Beograd. Merida. Krakow. Johannes. Lund. Murcia. Popayan. Zürich. Rhodos. Frankfurt. Liverpool. Valletta. Bristol. Durban. Port of Spain. Marbella. Pompei. San Juan. Karachi. New Orleans. Lausanne. Punta del Este. Granada. Valence. Tanger. Gävle. San Salvad. Baden-Baden. Ostende. San Pedro Sula. Cartagena. Smolensk. Perpignan. Gravenhage. Freetown. Juan-les-Pins. Bayonne. Inverness. Amsterdam. Wellington. Asunción. Beaune. Khartoum. Recife. București. Vordingborg. Srin.

## The worldwide car rental card.



## EUROCARD®

Wherever you go.



Backed by 11,000 European banks in a worldwide partnership with Access and MasterCard.



\* Tables include the nationwide prices

\* Tables include the nationwide prices

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-79	2979-80	2980-81	2981-82	2982-83	2983-84	2984-85	2985-86	2986-87	2987-88	2988-89	2989-90	2990-91	2991-92	2992-93	2993-94	2994-95	2995-96	2996-97	2997-98	2998-99	2999-00	3000-01	3001-02	3002-03	3003-04	3004-05	3005-06	3006-07	3007-0
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------

CATTLE NAME		Lives	
100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140
141	141	141	141
142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143
144	144	144	144
145	145	145	145
146	146	146	146
147	147	147	147
148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150
151	151	151	151
152	152	152	152
153	153	153	153
154	154	154	154
155	155	155	155
156	156	156	156
157	157	157	157
158	158	158	158
159	159	159	159
160	160	160	160
161	161	161	161
162	162	162	162
163	163	163	163
164	164	164	164
165	165	165	165
166	166	166	166
167	167	167	167
168	168	168	168
169	169	169	169
170	170	170	170
171	171	171	171
172	172	172	172
173	173	173	173
174	174	174	174
175	175	175	175
176	176	176	176
177	177	177	177
178	178	178	178
179	179	179	179
180	180	180	180
181	181	181	181
182	182	182	182
183	183	183	183
184	184	184	184
185	185	185	185
186	186	186	186
187	187	187	187
188	188	188	188
189	189	189	189
190	190	190	190
191	191	191	191
192	192	192	192
193	193	193	193
194	194	194	194
195	195	195	195
196	196	196	196
197	197	197	197
198	198	198	198
199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200
201	201	201	201
202	202	202	202
203	203	203	203
204	204	204	204
205	205		



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**TRAVEL**

**01-787-2121**  
Jas. Carr, Always in  
the Middle East, British  
Crown, Rover,  
Jeep, De Tomaso &  
Ferrari, 1986/87/88/89  
7250 BSO.

**SERVICES**

**01-787-2121**  
LIVES of Europe  
02-642-7114, 24  
Agents & managers:  
London/Paris/Lyon/Air  
France/Renault  
**01-787-2121**  
CONCRETE INC 2002  
Montclair Republic

**PLACES**

**LADY**  
Tourism Guide  
**52 0587**

**CUSPENSKY'S YOUNG Lady Companion**  
and travel guide Tel: 347 35 49

**CUSPENSKY'S YOUNG Lady Companion**  
Tel: 763 01 08

**HAMBURG - Young Lady companion,**  
multilingual, Tel: 2798168.

**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**

**THE MAGNIFICENT  
STELLA  
SOLARIS**  
LOVE BOAT OF THE  
MEDITERRANEAN  
7 AND 14 DAY CRUISES  
To the Greek Islands, Egypt,  
Israel  
Every Monday & Friday  
from  
Prague

**BOOKS**

**PUBLISHERS WORLDWIDE WANTED**  
for spreading of sensational ESP-  
mentals. You might meet with us  
at the Conference "ESP - Consciousness"  
Phoenix Studio A-4021 Lutz, P.O.  
Box 609, Austria.

**FOR YOUR STATISTICAL BOOK NEED,**  
write or phone: BOK CALL, c/o  
New Century Bookstore, Elm St.,  
New Canaan, CT 06840 USA, 203-  
566-5740. Mail orders welcome.

**WINES & SPIRITS**

**WINE, STEVEN SPURGEON'S Summer**  
Sales, Sept. 22. Last few days, 10%  
off on all wines & spirits - 1 dozen  
more, give-away prices. Call in  
order today. Cerveja de Portugal, 2  
cans, 25¢. Tequila, 1 can \$1.00. In-  
tegritas, 2 cans \$1.00. Cerveja, 2  
cans \$1.00. Tequila, 2 cans \$1.00.

**25-7490 / 25-0922.**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**F.D. CUSPENSKY.** Seeking persons  
with knowledge of Cuspensky and his

**FPA**  
MANAGING LADY  
**\$0 97 95**

**STELLA OCEANIS**  
**3 AND 4 CRUISES**  
To the Great Islands & Turkey, sailing every Monday & Friday from London.  
Please apply to your travel agent or

**SUN LINE**  
ATHENS, 2 Kor. Service  
Tel. 3228865, Telex: 215671.

**Wageningen** 14 days to the Arctic  
Tel. 327110, Telex: 22566.

Navigators S.A.  
**ZURICH-ZOLIKON**  
Out-Office: 591  
Tel. 3913655, Telex: 59221.

Cruiseline Sun Line  
**PARIS, 8 runs de Saison**  
Tel. 2658306, Telex: 210929.

**EDUCATION**  
REALLY learn French, French cooking and winter in a comfortable France, leave in rural BURGUNDY. Small numbers, adults only. Open all year and every year since 1970. For information: TETRAO, PAILLY, 87140 Port-Sau-Yonne, France.

**Tuesdays**  
in the Frs  
It's both and here, turn to the Commodities Column.

**GUIDES**

**STAR SERVICE**  
\$3. Credi cards.

**STARS**  
SERVICE  
\$3. Credi cards.

**MITTURA**  
TRIP SERVICE.

**ESCORTS & GUIDES**

**GENEVA - EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel. 022/29.13,7,4

**GENEVA FIRST CLASS V.I.P. SERVICE WEEKEND + TRAVEL**  
Tel. 41 20 36

**GENEVA TOP ESCORT SERVICE**

**ESCORTS & GUIDES**

**GENEVA JADE DOMINA Escort Service**  
Tel. 022 / 31 26,73

**KLOMVEN STYLE ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel. 01-226 1324

**VALAIS VAL D'AUD ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel. 56 76 55

**GENEVA CHARMINE Guide Service**  
Tel. 263 297

**LONDON ZOE WEST Escort Agency.**

**RDAM**

**STAYWOOD**  
Estate Service  
Tel: 07/353 6174

**INT'L**  
**RENTAL CARS**

**Cash**  
Exclusive Service  
90 00

**STARWOOD**  
Estate Service  
Tel: 089/448 0352

**LONDON ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel: 01/252 6174

**ZURICH ALDIS ESCORT Service.**  
Tel: 01/47 55 82.

**DOMINA AMSTERDAM ESCORT Service Tel: (020) 742342.**

**AMSTERDAM KARELS' ESCORT Service + weekend. Tel: 020-182119**

**LONDON JASMINE New & Exclusive Escort Service. Tel: 229 0042.**

**ZURICH ORGERS' ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/240 98 44**

**LONDON ESCORT AGENCY. Tel: 925 3339**

**LONDON ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 937 6674.**

**LONDON CALLING Escort Service. Tel: 01-365 9476, 24 hours.**

**MUNICH "STARWOOD" Escort + Car Rental Service. Tel: 089/448 0352**

**VIENNA - DESREE ESCORT Service. Tel: 52-30-335.**

**DUESSELDORF/Cologne/Essen S&M English Escort Services. (0211 / 38314).**

**FRANKFURT SENNY ESCORT & Travel Service. Tel: 069-5371**

**FRANKFURT SONJA ESCORT Service. Tel: 069-66 34 42.**

**BRUSSELS, CHANTAL Escort Service. Tel: 02/220 23 65.**

**FRANKFURT "TOP TEN" Escort Service. 069/540-52**

**VIENNA - EXCLUSIVE Escort Service. Tel: 74-641.**

**AMSTERDAM Bv Netherlands Escort Services. (020)-197272**

**MUNICH FIRST ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 912134 / 915207**

[illegible]

## PORTUGAL

**7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS  
FROM LONDON TO:**

LISBON.....	£201
ESTORIL/CASCAIS.....	£162
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO).....	£205
ALGARVE.....	£207
MADEIRA.....	£207

Please Contact  
London, Tel: 4933873. Tlx 265653

**FROM MILAN TO:**

LISBON	1,669,000
ESTORIL/CASCAIS	1,669,000
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO)	17,58,000
ALGARVE	15,65,000
MADERA	1,855,000

Please Contact:  
Milan Tel. 4704659/4223214  
Tlx 321280/REXFOR

For other programs and detailed  
information, ask your  
**TRAVEL AGENT**

**INSTANT APEX** London/USA. US Air-  
hours. London 3512 4451. UK.

---

**LOW COST FLIGHTS**

---

**ICELANDAIR**

**NEW YORK WASHINGTON**  
One way F1990 - round trip F3190

**DETROIT CHICAGO**  
One way F2350 - round trip F3590  
Tel: Paris 742 52 26

---

**NY ONE WAY \$150. Everyday N.Y. -  
West Coast \$141, Paris 225 92 90.**

**BOOKS**

**PUBLISHERS WORLDWIDE WANTED** for spreading of sensational ESP manuscript. I ought meet with us at the Frankfurt Bookfair, P.O. Box 609, Austria.

**FOR YOUR STATEMENT BOOK** Needs, write or phone: BOOK CALL, c/o New Canton Bookshop, 59 Elm St, New Canton CT 06840 USA. 203-966-5470. Mail orders welcome.

**WINES & SPIRITS**

**WINE.** STEVEN SHUMBERG's Summer Sale, to Sept. 22. Last few days. 10% off on all wines & spirits + dozens more of give-away prizes. Call in while stocks last. Conves de la Modeleine, 25 rue Royale, Cite Berner, Paris & Tel: 265-9240 / 265-0782.

**PHILOSOPHY**

**P.D. GUSEPENSKY.** Seeking persons with knowledge of Gusepeny and his fourth wy. T. Beardon, P.O. Box 1176 Board, Texas 79904 USA.

**EDUCATION**

**EDUCATION**

**REALISTICALLY** learn French, French cooking and wines in a comfortable French home in rural **BURGUNDY**. Small numbers, adults only. Open all year and every year since 1970. For information: YETABO, FAUILLY, 89140 Pont-sur-Yonne, France.

**Tues**  
**days**

Both bulls and  
bears turn to the  
**Commodities  
Column.**

---

**ESCORTS & GUIDES**

**GENEVA JADE DOWNIA** Escort Ser-  
vice. Tel: 022 / 31 26 73.

**LONDON STYLE ESCORTS** Service. Tel:

**VIENNA ETOILE ESCORT SERVICE.**  
Tel: 56 78 55

**GENEVA CHARLENE** Guide Service.  
Tel: 283 397.

**LONDON ZOE WEST** Escort Agency.  
Tel: 579 7554

**LONDON CLAUDINE** ESCORT Service.  
Tel: 229 6541.

**LONDON CALLING** Escort Service.  
Tel: 01-385 9474, 24 hours.

**MUMBICH 'STARWOOD' Escort + Guide Service.** Tel.: 0897/4486038

**VIENNA - DESIRE ESCORT Service.**  
Tel: 52-30-355.

**DUESSELDORF - Cologne/Essen S&M English Escort Service.** 0211 / 383141.

**FRANKFURT JENNY ESCORT & travel service.** Tel: 069-55210

**FRANKFURT SONIA ESCORT Ser-vice.** Tel: 069-48 34 42.

**BRUSSELS. CHANTAL ESCORT Ser-vice.** Tel: 02/520 23 65.

**FRANKFURT "TOP TEN" Escort Ser-vice.** 069/59-65-92.

**VIENNA - EXCLUSIVE ESCORT Service.** Tel: 47-74-61.

**AMSTERDAM** **ES** Netherlands Escort Service  
Tel: (020) 1197272

**MUNICH FIRST ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel: 912314 / 915207

**AMSTERDAM JEANIE Escort Service**  
Tel: (020) 326420 or 340110.

**FRANKFURT + SURROUNDINGS**  
Christina's Escort Service, 069/364656

**GENEVA - HELENE** 3 p.m. to 12 p.m.  
Tel: 36 29 32.

**KARLEN ESCORT SERVICE Frankfurt:**  
Tel: 069 681 662

**MUNICH WELCOMES Escort Service.**

**NEW YORK CITY, MONIQUE** Christiana Bath Escort Service. 212-907-1756.

**AMSTERDAM MESSALINA** Escort Service. 826554. The Hague: 875563

**DUESSELDORF JET-SET** Escort Service. Tel. 0211/446648.

**MADRID CARMEN** ESCORT Service. Tel. 2703471, Visa Cards.

**MUNICH/SALTZBURG PETER** male Escort + Travel Service 089/3518226.

**ZURICH SOPHIE** ESCORT Service. Tel. 01/252 85 18











